The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MARCH 24 1872.—EIGHT PAGES. NUMBER 229.

NEW YORK.

Two $50,000 Libel Suits Against the Sun.

Important Measures Under Consideration in the Legislature.

Henry C. Bowen and the General Order Business.

What Grant Told Senator Wilson About a Renomination.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE SUN.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Samuel Moon and W. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, have determined to press their libel suit for $50,000 each against Chas. A. Dana, for charges published in the *Sun's* Harrisburg correspondence to the effect that Moon and Kemble conspired with the notorious Northern, on the Thames, and resulted in favor of claims. Kemble is President of the People's Bank, of Philadelphia, and formerly State Treasurer. Moon is a Director of the Pennsylvania Central. A preliminary letter was sent to Dana, demanding the name of his correspondent, to which Dana, through counsel, replied by declining to give the same unless an explicit statement in writing was made of why the name was desired. To-day Dana surrendered to the Sheriff and entered bail in $5,000 in each case, Thomas Hitchcock and Charles S. Raymond, both editors, becoming his bondsmen.

GOVERNOR GEARY,

of Pennsylvania, is out in a three column letter attempting to clear his skirts of the Evans frauds. He says Evans was appointed by him in an open, regular way, and was singularly successful in collecting claims of the State against the United States, supposed to be worth a fee. He gives figures showing that Evans' legitimate commissions of 10 per cent amount to $200,000. On how this was divided around he is silent. Evans himself is reported to be hopelessly sick in some unknown quarter of Brooklyn, and now penniless.

EDESON.

Dana will return to Washington to-morrow night to prosecute the Robeson investigation. Report says Grant would be glad to have Robeson resign, and is displeased with his necessity of employing counsel, thinking the failure of an unsatisfied investigation would be sufficiently eloquent. Robeson is said to be greatly alarmed, and probably some of his investigating Committees share his feeling.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

is deliberating some important matters. The new charter reported for the metropolis by the Senate Committee to-day, legislates everybody out of office, and reduces salaries from 50 to 100 per cent. Six Commissioners of Public Safety are to be appointed by the Superior Judges, receiving $10,000 each, and are to govern fire, police, health, and buildings.

The Senate has just passed two bills to secure rapid transit from the north to the south ends of Manhattan Island. One is Beach's Pneumatic Tunnel under Broadway, from the Battery to Harlem, with a branch to Central Park. The other is Swain's three-tier plan, which contemplates a line on the west side of the city, which shall have a sunken sub-way for freight, surface tracks for horse cars, and an elevated signature for a double-track steam railway. The Houses has other views on this subject, looking with favor on the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel, the Committee approving the Central Railroad scheme to construct an underground road from near the City Hall, thence by way of Mulberry street, across the blocks to and through Lafayette place to Fourth avenue and Harlem River. Some small beginnings have been made on this work, and also on Beach's tunnel. The arcade and viaduct plans are considered dead.

THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE.

A bill was favorably reported in the Senate to-day, to increase the causes of divorce. It makes as causes such conduct on the part of the husband toward the wife, as shall, without just cause, deprive her of the society of her relatives or friends, or of attendance upon public worship, or shall designedly render her life unhappy or uncomfortable. The popular name of this is the Mother-in-law's bill.

RETURN OF ANOTHER TAMMANYITE.

What the effect will be of the return of an other Tammany refugee, Wm. Hennessy Cooke, is very dim. One report is he will testify against the voucher thieves, Haggerty and Hamlen; but, as John Graham is their lawyer, and Cooke's also, this seems doubtful. If Cooke comes back in a healthy mood, Graham knows how to counsel him. Cooke's past record is very bad, as captain of illegal voters and is a defaulting paymaster. When the vouchers were stolen he decamped. There are three indictments against him for forgery, and he will be tried in April-implying freedom mean while on $12,000 bail.

GREELEY ON MURPHY.

The *Tribune*, in view of ex-Collector Murphy's admission before the Custom House Investigating Committee, that he paid money to defeat the election of Horace Greeley as delegate to the Republican State Convention, quotes from the law to punish bribery at elections which passed the Legislature while Mr. Murphy was a member of the Senate, and demands of the Attorney General whether the ex-Collector is not a proper subject of indictment.

BOWEN AND THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Bowen, of the *Independent*, publishes a letter to-day stating that his agreement to absorb 30 per cent of the General Order business in 1871, was for the benefit of two friends, and that he does not deserve, to use his own words, "the same condemnation and contempt which a wicked grocer, the shoddy merchant, an infamous traitor, and the Leets and Stockings of the present day receive from a justly-indignant public." Barney, Collector at New York Custom House, also protests against that Bowen's share in the business was entirely unknown to him, (Barney), which shows that Bowen understands pretty well ways that are dark.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE MURDER.

At the Coroner's inquest, to-day, Justus Dunn, the boy who killed his keeper at the House of Refuge, stated that the keeper received a fatal cut in the leg while trying to kick him into a cell, and that he wanted to go to the Penitentiary rather than the House of Refuge. The Superintendent testified that the deceased keeper was a peaceable, kindly man, and that the boy Dunn had been twice in the House of Refuge. The first time he was quiet and tractable, but the second ungovernable and dangerous. The boy is a pale-looking youth, with a sullen countenance. The Coroner's verdict simply says the keeper was killed by a knife in Dunn's hand.

SUED FOR BLACKMAIL.

Thomas Crawford, a retail dry goods merchant, has been sued for blackmail by James W. Ball, a tailor. Crawford rented a room over his store to a grass widow, with whom Ball was intimate. The widow failed to pay rent, and some of Ball's correspondence with her falling into her landlord's hands, the landlord wrote to Ball that, if he did not settle the woman's rent, the letters would be sent to his wife. Crawford was released on bail.

MAYOR HALL

failed to court a new trial and the prosecution are very willing to accommodate him. The case will probably come up soon before one of the Supreme Court Judges.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN

is now animated than the recent canvass in New Hampshire. In a speech at Norwalk, Thursday night, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said Grant told him at the White House, just one week before, that he had never expressed a wish to any human being to be renominated, and should never lift his finger to accomplish that result. Moreover, he intends to support cordially the nominee of the Republican Convention, whoever he may be.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong during the afternoon, advancing ⅛ @ ¼ on the general list, and 7 in Quicksilver preferred. There was considerable activity in the general market, and business was well distributed. Union Pacific was the exception, declining to 31⅞, but rallied to 32. The advance to-day enabled many large holders to sell freely. Erie has fluctuated during the week between 42½ and 43, closing to-day at 42⅞@43.

THE MONEY MARKET

varied with extreme ease up to the close, and loans were made at 4 per cent. It is reported that Jay Gould lent but funds enough to make the market easy, with a view of making a short upward turn in the stock market, and that he intends withdrawing his funds again next week, having been a prominent seller of stocks this afternoon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady at 109½ to 109¾ for prime bankers' 60-days sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET

closed up dull at 109⅞. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 4, 4, 4½, 3, and 2 per cent to flat.

THE IRON AND HARDWARE TRADE

has been unsettled during the week by the advancing tendency of metals and manufactured goods. The chief feature of trade has been a further sharp rise in the price of iron, both foreign and domestic. The advance in England during the week was equal to one pound sterling, and American iron has advanced here from three to four dollars per ton during the same time. The great advance in iron has made fortunes for many lucky holders. One importing firm alone, it is estimated, has made $1,500,000 on the rise in metal, chiefly in iron. The Pennsylvania iron "ring" own about 200,000 tons of American pig iron. They are holding for $55. This ring has made millions of dollars by the rise. The American rolling mills are four months behind on orders, and refusing to record any new orders at fixed prices or stated deliveries.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 23.—The annual race between the eight-oared crews of the Oxford and Cambridge clubs took place to-day, over the usual course, four miles two furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, and resulted in favor of the Cambridge men.

The day was unfavorable, both for the spectators and the contestants. A snow storm prevailed all the morning, and at one time it was reported, and generally believed, that the race would be postponed. To this report, perhaps, as much as to the inclemency of the weather, was due the fact that the attendance of spectators was very meagre in comparison with the crowds that this contest usually attracts to the banks of the Thames. Nevertheless, many thousand people assembled along the course, and cheered lustily as the varying events of the race seemed to change the probabilities of its issue. At the hour of starting snow was still falling heavily, and the water of the Thames was rough and choppy, but the boats drew into the stream promptly and were greeted with rounds of cheers from either bank.

The Oxford boat had the lead at the start, but kept it for less than a half mile, the light blues coming up and going ahead at Bishop's Creek. The next mile was a stuff pull by both crews, Cambridge keeping its slight advantage. Opposite the Soap Works the dark blues spurted and reached the side of Cambridge. For a short distance the boats were head and head, but Cambridge soon slightly increased its strokes and passed Hammersmith bridge a length in advance. This advantage was kept until the boats came to what is known as Corney Reach, where the water was found to be lumpy, and Oxford's superb rowing and fine steersmanship gained on their rivals. Cambridge was badly steered through the Reach past Chiswick Eyot, but directly afterward, answered well to the call of Goldie with a spurt of 37 strokes per minute. Thence to Barnes' railway bridge the struggle between the contending crews was a series of severe and continuous spurtings, during which Oxford reached as high as 41 strokes per minute. Cambridge, however, continued to lead, and finished in good style, passing the ship at Mortlake, one length and a-half ahead, in 21 minutes, 15 seconds. Another account fixes the time at 21 minutes, 33 seconds.

The Queen delays her visit to her daughter in Germany, the wife of the Prince Imperial, for a few days, owing to the storm.

The House of Lords has adjourned over for the Easter holidays, and will not reassemble until the 8th of April. The House of Commons will adjourn on Tuesday next, to meet again on the 8th proximo.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 23.—Lord Lyons, English Ambassador to France, and Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador, have had a friendly interview with Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the French commercial policy. It is stated that the two Ministers expressed the deep regret felt by their respective Governments at the course pursued by France, and that Senor Olozaga further stated that if duties were collected in contravention of treaties which do not expire until 1877, Spain would be forced to make reprisals.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special despatch from Matamoras says: Trevino, with his escort, has arrived at Saltillo, and levied a forced loan of $50,000. He also directed the authorities at Monterey to demand $50,000 from an American citizen named Langstroff, and, when he refused to pay, his store was broken open and his goods sold.

POLITICAL.

Protest Against the Labor Platform.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Boston Eight Hour League protests against the Labor platform adopted at Columbus, O., on the ground that it does not possess any remedial merits. It deals with matters of finance which have no interest for labor. It does not demand an eight hour system, or denounce the abominable factory system, which is ruining children in the East, and it fails to recognize the late Congressional Labor bill or the labor redemptionists of Europe.

Breach of the Fifteenth Amendment.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Richmond, Va., despatch says that three members of the Senate are to be proceeded against, for a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, in that they assumed to act as members of the General Assembly of Virginia, while laboring under political disabilities.

Liberal Movement by Germans in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, March 23.—At a meeting of Germans in this city last night, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The German element of the United States have lately banded themselves, under Carl Schurz, as their leader, under the banner of freedom and justice against corruption, therefore be it

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Turnverein, of Little Rock, adhering to the Turners' Union, to take such steps in the coming political campaign in Arkansas, as will most effectually help to carry out the above-mentioned principles against corruption, and to do all in their power to elect such men to places in power only honest and competent men.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Turnverein be authorized to ask that all the German associations of Little Rock and other parts of the State may have an opportunity to help, with their united strength, to carry out the good work of reform, to call a mass meeting of the German citizens of Little Rock and surrounding country in order to perfect their organization.

MISSOURI.

Sentence of an Abortionist—The St. Louis Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Dr. W. A. Jackson was convicted in the Criminal Court to-day of manslaughter in the second degree for procuring an abortion on Ann E. Magill about a year ago, and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Geo. W. Plubback made the first payment of purchase money for the *Democrat* to-day, and presented second notes for the remainder, payable in three and six months, which were approved and accepted by the Court. Mr. Plubback will become possessor of the *Democrat* Monday morning. The *Democrat* will publish, editorially, to-morrow the following:

So many unauthenticated reports concerning the management and course of the *Democrat* have been in circulation, since the commencement of legal proceedings respecting its proprietorship, that we deem it proper to say that at no period of the controversy, has a change in the policy as to national questions been in issue. The purchasing partner has been, in his journalistic career, a strong and unswerving supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and his increased interest in the business of the concern makes him more, instead of less, concerned for the welfare and success of that party and its candidates. The *Democrat*, under his control, will continue to advocate the nomination of General Grant by the Philadelphia Convention, believing that nominations to be dictated by the highest considerations of political expediency and of patriotic duty. It will resolve to aid candidates of the Republican party, State, national, and other, a faithful and intelligent support, and to the principles of that party, as foreshadowed in the future by its record in the past, a cordial and vigorous endorsement, believing that by so doing it can best subserve the interests of good government, and promote the welfare of the people."

THE MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE.

How Moses H. Stein, alias Rosenfeldt, Presented One Bill Too Many.

Moses H. Stein, *alias* Rosenfeldt, was before Justice Scully yesterday morning on a charge of forgery. The complaining witness in the case was Mr. Blucit, of the firm of Edwards, Blucit & Co., clothiers. As stated in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, Stein has been engaged for some time as collector for an obscure paper, and, taking advantage of his position, entered the clothing store referred to, and, under pretense of seeking advertisements, continued to look over the bills of the firm. He got familiar with the house, and, as he was a likely young fellow, no suspicion of evil intentions fell upon him. He generally timed his visits so as to have Mr. Binett at dinner, and thus worked with great circumspection. He discovered that Edwards, Blucit & Co. were doing a credit business with the firm of Lazear, Hayden & Co., on Canal street. Copying the amount due on each bill, the ingenious young swindler procured letter heads and made out the several amounts in proper form. These he sent to the clothing firm by a trusty boy messenger, Edwards, Binett & Co., unsuspicious, paid the money to the amount of $293.17, and thought no more about it until the *bona fide* bill of Lazear, Hayden & Co. came around, when their eyes were considerably opened. They resolved to keep a look out, and they did. On Thursday a bill was presented to the firm which was signed "L. B. Clapp." Mr. Binett knew that he had no dealings with a person of that name. He had, however, an acquaintance named "W. B. Clapp," but when the boy presented the spurious bill it was paid and men were set to watch him. They saw him deliver the money received into the hands of Stein, and this led to the arrest of that person. The mistake of one initial brought the young offender to justice. The case was continued until Monday.

CONTINUED OPPOSITION.

Another Meeting to Remonstrate Against the Surrender of Rockwell Street to the C., C. & I. C. R. R.

Resolutions Adopted—Remarks of Ex-Alderman Campbell.

A meeting of the property-owners in the vicinity of Rockwell street, opposed to the surrender of Rockwell street to the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, was held last evening. Ex-Ald. Campbell called the meeting to order. Mr. R. R. Harrison occupied the chair.

Ald. Campbell said the policy of the property-holders was not to oppose the entrance of the railroads into the city, but to compel them to come in over streets upon which they would do the least harm to the property. This was not a new railroad; it had been running for years, and had a perpetual lease of the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The Council was ready to give to this road a street worth $150,000 upon the same conditions which they rejected in connection with the Chicago & North-western Railroad. He compared the action of this road with that of the Northwestern, which proceeded to condemn the property along their proposed route, and paid for it. He called attention to the conditions of the permission—the erection of a swing bridge across the West Branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River. The city either had to build this bridge, worth only $15,000, or surrender a street a mile long, involving a damage to property of $100,000. This was the apparent consideration. He did not know what the real consideration was. He would like to see a Committee appointed to wait upon the Common Council, and convince that body that property-owners had rights which Aldermen were bound to respect. If this street must be surrendered, there would not be a single street between Campbell avenue and California avenue—a distance of six blocks. The city would be compelled to open a new street between these two avenues, which must be done either by special assessment or out of the general fund. As a taxpayer, he would prefer to see the road purchase their lands.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Barnes, and Brown, was appointed to draft resolutions.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting endeavored to sit down, but as the floor alone could aid them in their search, and that floor was not remarkable for cleanliness, or absence of tobacco juice, the meeting remained for the most part painfully perpendicular.

The committee, Mr. Campbell acting, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Common Council an ordinance providing for the surrender of Rockwell street to the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, to the great injury of the property-owners on said street; and

WHEREAS, The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad is not a new railroad seeking entrance into the city, but a road which has had an entrance for several years, and can continue (with a few repairs) to come in over the track of the Chicago & Northwestern, on precisely the same conditions that are provided in this ordinance, to wit: that the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad shall set their railroad in on the track, when last used; and

WHEREAS, It is the express terms, as expressed in Section 1 of the ordinance, that this street is to cover for and in consideration that the said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad are to build and establish a swing bridge over the main or west branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River, and WHEREAS, The proposition is to occupy thirty feet of a street by a steam railroad in a virtual condemnation of the whole street for railroad purposes, and in this instance will cut off from the city north and south street between Campbell avenue and California avenues, a distance of six ordinary blocks, which will necessitate the opening of a new street at a cost of not less than seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars to be paid for either by special assessment upon the very property now damaged by the surrender of Rockwell street or to be paid out of the general fund of the city, therefore be it

Resolved, That the interests of the city do not demand the surrender of Rockwell street, but on the contrary demand that the said Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad shall enter the city and enter the city along Kinzie street, over the tracks now occupied by or be compelled to condemn a right of way along and adjoining on the west side of the right of way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, from a point south of West Twentieth street to a point north of Lake street, where there are no buildings, and where only the value of the land for the roadway will have to be paid for; and further, be it

Resolved, That we believe it contrary to public policy to surrender a public street to a railroad company, though it be now using the same for admission to our city (which this is not), when it can be as well accommodated by condemning the right of way, which the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad can do, on a line parallel with Rockwell street, and only seventy feet west of it; and further, be it

Resolved, That we most earnestly protest against the surrender of the street, in consideration of the erection of a bridge across the West Branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River, for any other consideration, which would cost at the furthest, only $15,000 or $20,000, while the damage to private property by such surrender would exceed $100,000 and further, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Common Council on Monday evening next to present these resolutions, and urge that the said ordinance be so amended as to grant the right of way on the west side of the Chicago & North-western Railroad track, and thus save Rockwell street to the public.

The resolutions were adopted.

Following is the Committee: Messrs. Campbell, Goodhue, Banks, Swinburne, Albion, and N. S. Harrison.

The meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE.

A Man Steals $50 and, Being Discovered, Hangs Himself for Shame.

At half-past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon some boys, while playing near the corner of Franklin street and Belden avenue, were horrified at finding the dead body of a man hanging by the neck in an unoccupied shed. Strangulation had been effected by means of a pair of old suspenders; the face was quite black and the remains presented a very revolting aspect. The boys notified the police at the Western Avenue Station, and Officers Quirk and Jacobs were detailed to cut the body down. This was effected, and the corpse was conveyed to the station, where the Coroner held an inquest last evening. The remains were identified as those of Adolph Berk, who boarded for some time with Goliath Bogat, at No. 211 North avenue. On last Monday he is missed $50 from his drawer, and accordingly deserted of having stolen it. Bork made no attempts to deny the charge, but handed over $36 of the money and a watch which he had purchased for $14 from one of the boarders. Then the unfortunate fellow disappeared, and was seen no more until found dead, as related. In his pocket was found a bloody knife, with which he had attempted to sever an artery in the left wrist. Failing in that he resorted to hanging. The suicide had a wife and two children, who reside in Rochester, N. Y., from which town he had recently come to Chicago. He was a good-looking, quiet man, evidently not hardened in crime, though sore at having been exposed as a thief, and in his haste to take leave of this life, took leather by the affair, as he would rather have lost the money than caused the man to commit an act so desperate. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandary, No. 19, K. T., this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on K. T. Order. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

La Fayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Regular Convocation on Monday Evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work, at the Hall of Union Park Lodge, No 681, West Lake st. By order of the H. P. ELIAS TURNER, Secretary.

Masonic.

National Lodge No. 598, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication Tuesday evening, March 26, 1872, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present on business of importance to all. By order

L. A. HAMBLIN, W. M.

Masonic.

The members of BLAIR LODGE No. 328, A. F. & A. M., will meet at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted sts., at 10 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, G. W. Gamble. Members of other lodges are requested to attend. By order.

JOHN O'NEILL, W. M.

U. A. O. Druids.

Columbia Grove, No. 1, working in Recliah only meets every Tuesday in their hall, 14 South Clark st. First, Second, Third Degrees, with Initiation to be given Tuesday, March 26. Members are requested to attend in force. By order of the N. A.

T. H. WERTIN, F. and R. Secretary.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of Unity Church Society will be held in the vestry room of the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe sts., Monday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 58 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 9 o'clock p. m.

JOHN W. WRENN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership as Real Estate and Loan Agents. Office at 330 Wabash-av.

FRED. L. FAKE,
GEORGE E. CLARK.

March 14, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Ready March 28.

THE CARRIERS' MONTHLY Business Directory OF CHICAGO.

It is respectfully announced that the March number, carefully revised to the day of going to press, will be positively issued on the 28th inst., and delivered to subscribers MONDAY, April 1. The book is full of useful information, embracing a classified, alphabetical arrangement of some 12,000 business names, a carefully-prepared register of the political, religious, educational and benevolent institutions of the city, illustrations of prominent buildings, elaborate railroad time tables, &c., &c.

The Directory was projected months ago to meet the public necessities, subscriptions to warrant publication speedily secured, and the work of compilation begun. Unavoidable delays have occurred, but, with the present issue, a MONTHLY BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF CHICAGO is at length inaugurated, which, for at least one year to come, shall as faithfully as possible serve the wants of the business community.

Terms, $6.00 per annum, quarterly in advance; 50 cents per copy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

WESTERN NEWS CO.

99 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

CARPETS.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, BEDDING.

R. F. HOLLISTER & CO.

A large and splendid stock at very low prices.

10 and 12 CANAL-ST.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

184 and 186 Monroe-st.

WINDOW SHADES A SPECIALTY.

CARPETS AND SHADES

At Retail at Wholesale Prices.

SPENCER H PECK,
19 South Canal-st.

Young's Omnibuses pass the door. Call and examine the goods.

MUSICAL.

Send for the RED LINE CATALOGUE of

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.

NEW STYLES,
NEW PRICES,
NEW CATALOGUES.

40,000 of these Organs are now in use.

156 Premiums have been awarded for BEST Organs.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wholesale Agent for the Northwest,
630 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between Sixteenth & Eighteenth sts
CHICAGO, ILL.

FURNITURE.

Great Clearing Sale OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

THE WEBER Furniture Company,

Previous to removal from the new Post Office Block, will DISPENSE with PROFIT, to save moving goods, till further notice. Sale positive.

STOCK LARGEST IN THE WEST.

Clark & Jackson-sts.

WM. W. STRONG, Fashionable FURNITURE!

(Late 353 Randolph st.)

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced goods, suitable for present demands.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

69 and 71 Wabash-av.,

One door south of Randolph st.

STOVES.

GO TO BANGS BROS.

For the Finest Cooking Stoves and Ranges in the market.

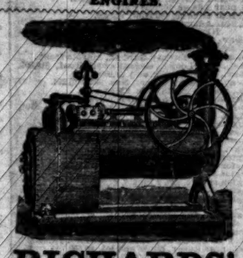
333 ST. STATE-ST.

The Mansard Cook

Has more good points than any other Stove in the market. Come and see for yourself. Horse cars run past the door.

T. H. MANNING & CO.,
610 Cottage Grove-av., exclusive agents.

ENGINES.



RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

47 & 49 South Jefferson-st.,

Builders of Strictly First-class Portable and Stationary

ENGINES,

UPRIGHT, HOISTING and MARINE

ENGINES.

One of our Stationary Engines of 250 HORSE POWER may be seen running at the Joliet Rolling Mills. Also a large number of Portable and Stationary Engines of all sizes in Chicago and throughout the West. We also make a specialty of

Power Hoisting Machines and Elevators

For Stores and Public Buildings. Machinery for

GRAIN ELEVATORS,

Shafting, Pulleys, Buckets, &c., to order.

CLOTHING.

SPRING OVERCOATS!

STYLISH

BUSINESS & DRESS SUITS!

A splendid assortment of Boys' and Children's Stylish Clothing just opened at

PLATT'S,

The People's Clothier,

359 STATE-ST.,

CORNER HARRISON.

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

IMPORTANT To Housekeepers!

DO NOT

Place your orders for WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, or any WINDOW FURNISHING GOODS, until you have seen our stock and prices. We make a specialty of the above goods, and have the choicest selections from the American and European markets. Prices always low as the lowest.

HASKINS & WOLCOTT,
161 Twenty-second-st.,
Opposite the Avenue House.

MILLINERY, LACES, ETC.

HAGEDON, SANDHAGEN & CO.,

72 and 74 Van Buren-st.,

Importers and Jobbers of

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS, LACES, RIBBONS,

AND

French Flowers!

We invite the attention of the TRADE to a NEW and carefully selected Stock of our own importation. SPECIAL inducements made to CASH BUYERS.

SHIRTS.

TOMLINSON & CO.,
145 State-st.

SHIRTS.

We are still paying special attention to order work.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

THE CELEBRATED

AMERICAN COOK STOVE.

Richmond's Portable Ranges.

Just received, a large stock of Sabatier French Cooks' Knives, and an endless variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

AT DALTON'S,

8 W. Corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

READY MADE HOUSES.

SAVE YOUR RENT.

The Clemens Ready-Made Houses have stood the severest test of cold weather and high winds during the past winter. They are cheap and instantly put up, and simple in construction.

A few hundred dollars will provide a comfortable home for persons of limited means, who desire to stop paying high rents. A year's rent will pay for a comfortable house. Their portable character especially adapts them for use on leased lots, as they can be taken down and removed without injury or great expense. Call at our factory and examine houses or drawings of various designs for dwellings, churches, stores, railroad depots &c., &c., with price lists, and full information.

RICHARDS, NORRIS & CLEMENS,

Cor. West Twenty-second and Laflin sts., Chicago.

N B. For parties wishing to secure possession of real estate, we can put up buildings at a few hours' notice.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES

We call the attention of ladies and gentlemen in need of time-keepers to our stock of Fine Watches. We have all the best American Watches in heavy gold cases, of all desirable patterns.

N. MATSON & CO.,
481 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CRAWFORD & WOOD,

AGENTS FOR

BUILDERS IN IRON,

Ornamental Iron Work, Cornices, Columns, Beams, Girders, Shutters, Stairs and Railings, Stable Fixtures, &c., in Steam the Harrison Safety Boiler and Heaters for Buildings.

Hammers and Machinery

Of all kinds. We have samples of

No. 1 Press Brick, Hand-made and Shaded.

We invite the attention of architects and builders to our Iron Work, which is faced and fitted before leaving the shops, ready for erection.

CRAWFORD & WOOD,

General Agents, No. 231 East Washington-st., opposite the Tunnel.

BRICKS.

Evanston Brick Works.

FOR SALE.

100,000 CHOICE WHITE BRICK, large size.

100,000 LARGE RED BRICK, on track, ready to be delivered immediately. Will be sold cheap.

Office, 105 South Clinton-st.

JOSEPH M. LYONS.

STONE.

We are prepared to take contracts and furnish all kinds of Stone for building purposes, from the celebrated Batavia Quarries, on the most favorable terms.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
385 West Madison-st., Real Estate Brokers, Sole Agents.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

750 M. Old Brick, and also Rubble Stone, for sale or to be rented at the Church of the Holy Name, North Side. Apply to

HENRY L. GAY, Architect,
Board of Trade Building.

J. N. SMART & CO.,

216 MONROE-ST.,

Agents for sale of ST. LOUIS PRESSED BRICK. These Front Brick equal the best Philadelphia or Baltimore Brick, and are much lower prices. Will sell either for present or future delivery.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A. McGRATH,

Dealer in French and American

PAPER HANGINGS,

Decorations, and

WINDOW SHADES

938 State-st.

Five doors north of Field, Leiter.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS Residence FOR SALE.

I will sell my residence, No. 43 Centre-av., with all the out-buildings thereto, the lot front by 150 feet deep to 20-foot alley; or will divide the ground and sell 56 or 76 feet, with house, barn, and improvements. Also will sell, if desired, the whole or any part of my furniture, and give possession immediately. Terms—Small payment down, balance long time, interest 8 per cent. C. B. GOODYEAR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WABASH-AV.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

80x170 feet, between Congress and Harrison sts. Will receive an offer. JOHN M. WAITE, or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court.

Save Exorbitant Rents

For sale, at Highland Park Chicago's most beautiful suburb, a Watery House, 9 rooms, large grove lot, barn, hen house, nice garden, &c., cheap, on very easy terms, by

M. ALLEN,
18 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

Parties desirous of purchasing RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE, will consult their interests by seeing me before buying, as I have a large list of fine property, including Marble and Brick Fronts, also Wood Houses and Cottages.

W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD,
120 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

Very choice business corner, 125x100, southeast corner of Peoria and Madison-sts., with improvements. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 385 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Brick basement house, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, lot 100 feet east front, 2-story barn and carriage house, 24x34 feet. Apply on the premises, 1200 Indiana-av.

HURRY UP!

Parties wishing those cheap lots on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, on Jackson, Van Buren and California sts., will please make their selections, as they are to be rapidly taken.

WM. H. WOOD. JAMES COUCH,
P. A. STEVENS. IRA COUCH.

Principal office 387 West Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

Drs. J. G. & T. H. Trine's MOVEMENT-CURE.

602 Wabash-av,

For the treatment and cure of Chronic Invalids, by Vibratory and Special Movements, is again in most successful operation. The new Vibratory Apparatus is a great improvement. We are now prepared to give to the advantages of the Movement-Cure treatment in all its perfection. Persons suffering from Chronic Diseases of any kind, with whatever local manifestations, may be treated with advantage by the Movement-Cure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CORNER"

OFFICE OF

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,

Brokers in Drugs, Oils, &c.,

CHICAGO, March 14, 1872.

Messrs. S. W. Walton & Co., Cincinnati, O.:

Ds.ar Sirs: Since the publication of S. T. Pitt & Co.'s Associated Press dispatches we have received a number of letters of inquiry from the drug trade throughout the Northwest, asking us if we could fill their orders for Jaseetchee, for Four Months Old Whiskies. An early reply will oblige.

Yours, truly, CORY, BARRETT & HANNA.

OFFICE OF

SAM'L W. WALTON & CO.,

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

CINCINNATI, March 18, 1872.

Messrs. Cory, Barrett & Hanna, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen: Yours favor of the 16th inst. is at hand, and, in reply, would say that, notwithstanding the "corner" in Old Rye, from which by the largest house in the United States," we can fill your orders for the same quality of old Rye we heretofore. There are some fifty thousand barrels of old Bourbon in this city which was overlooked by our Louisville friends. Awaiting your esteemed favors, we remain,

Very truly, yours,

S. W. WALTON & CO.

[Patent's applied for.]

REVOLVING BONES

For all kinds of Shuttle Sewing Machines. Price 25 cents. Singer office of J. N. WILLIS, 25 South Desplaines-st.

Don't Forget!

That the Fairest, Squarest and Best Place in the city to Pawn, Buy, Sell, or Exchange Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, and Silverware, Musical Instruments, Coin and Silver Gold Dust, and all articles of art is at 0. 0. 0., in at GOLDSMITH'S old-established Pawn and Bullion Office, 404½ State-st., between Polk and Taylor, formerly corner Clark and Van Buren.

☞ Remember name and number.

HOME TEA COMPANY,

Corner of State and Twenty-second-sts. We have just received a large invoice of Teas and Coffees, of the finest grades, direct from the importers. We have had the first Japan ever imported in the United States. Extra fine Gunpowder Tea and Young Hyson, Oolong, and to be surpassed in cheapness. Coffee, powder Tea 25. Fine Japan 50c. Green Twenty 50c. Dr. Price's Baking Powder 40c. Fine Extracts of various kinds. For the benefit of the consumer we are selling Teas less than any retail grocer in Chicago. We mean just what we say. Wholesale and retail.

I AM PAYING

THE HIGHEST RATES FOR

Scrap Iron and Metals.

Send along your Iron and get the cash. WILLIAM J. DOUGHERTY, Yard and Office corner Desplaines and Wayman sts.

Paper Weights and Pen Racks

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

ONE-HORSE HACKS.

Wanted the public to know that they can always be accommodated with one-horse coupe coaches, which will convey two persons to any part of the city for one half the rate of a hack. All orders left at my stable in rear of 604 West Lake-st., will receive immediate attention. M. BARRETT, Jr.—Two of the carriages will be on the hack stand.

Fire-Proof Safes

On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES, without interest. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 28 Michigan-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harmon-court, lot 40x181. House of brick, two stories high, containing 16 rooms. The first floor could, at small expense, be made into eligible stores. The second story is well adapted for offices. Frame barn on rear of lot. Would rent for five years with renewal on an appraisal. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.

In first-class block being erected on Jackson-st., beside Thirsk-av.; stores on first floor, offices on second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x70; has lift timbered

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, LATTON & CO., 176 State-st.

No. 47 Twenty-fourth-st., just west of South Park-av., frame house, 8 rooms, water, gas, all modern improvements, lot 24x125, to alley. $11,500; one-third cash.

No. 228 Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story frame and basement, brick foundation, near Wabash-av., 12 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 22x80 to alley, $7,500, one-third cash.

304 Lake-av., corner Eighe-av., frame house and basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, first class, $8,500, $2,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

Riverside residence, first class, large lot, house, 13 rooms, $15,000; $4,000 cash, balance to suit.

No. 16 Lake-av., 2-story and brick basement, all modern improvements, finished in elegant style, with large lot, stable, &c., $20,000, part on time.

No. 64 Laurel-st., cottage house, 3 rooms, $750 cash.

No. 139 South Park-av., 2-story, mansard roof, basement brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $10,000, part on time.

No. 1255 Indiana-av., frame 2-story, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $8,000, one-fourth cash.

No. 819 Butterfield-st., 2½-story house, 7 rooms, $5,000 cash.

Nos. 870 and 878 Cottage Grove-av., just south of city limits, double 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms each, modern improvements, all Oolitage-av., for sale cash, or will exchange for $10,000 to $15,000 part on time.

Nos. 65 and 67 Oakwood-av., double frame dwelling, 8 rooms each, lot 50x150 to alley, each for sale cash, $3,850. $41.00, part on time. Will sell one.

Store and dwelling rear Forty-seventh-st., 8th State, 8 rooms; rents for $30 per month; $3,000 cash.

No. 106 South Park-av., lot 66x198, the elegant residence for sale at a great sacrifice, or will rent furnished; $10,000 in good vacant property taken in exchange.

No. 57 Lanesley-av., corner of Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, $7,500; $4,000 cash, balance on time.

No. 1402 Prairie-av., 2½-story, 9 rooms; lot 25x125, $14,000, cash.

No. 206 Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, sewer, water, etc., $10,000; cash.

No. 1407 Prairie-av., 2-story brick basement, $4,500, $2,000 cash, balance on time.

No. 152 Twenty-fifth-st., swell brick front, 7 rooms and bath, basement kit., $5,500, $1,500 cash.

No. 1429 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, 9 rooms; modern improvements, $6,500.

No. 1433 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, 9 rooms; modern improvements, $6,500.

No. 1435 Indiana-av., 2-story frame with brick basement, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $8,000; $4,000 cash, balance on time.

Frivolous residence on Drexel-av. Boulevard, first-class, all modern improvements, lot 100x200, $32,000, part on time.

No. 64 Ashland-av., marble front, French roof and basement, frame barn, 12 rooms, and all modern improvements; $15,000—$6,000 cash, balance on time to suit.

No. 827 West Indiana-st., 1½ story frame house with stone basement, modern improvements, lot 25x125, 6 rooms and closets, a good barn; $3,200.

No. 156 South Robey-st., cottage with basement of wood, 6 rooms, modern improvements and cellar, water, and barn; $5,000—$2,000 cash, balance in 2 years at 8 per cent.

24x123, east front, on State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., $35 per foot; one-third cash.

100x289, to alley, on Ellis-av., just south of Fortieth-st., east front, $30 per foot; one-third cash.

24x132, on the west corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st., $450 per foot, part on time.

Stores and dwellings, 2 on Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st., $12,500, one-third cash.

No. 1 Wabash-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., 22x85 per foot, one-third cash.

Vacant, Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $100 per foot, one-third cash.

No. 1425, south front on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., $225 per foot, one-third cash.

Vacant, Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $100 per foot, one-third cash.

Nos. 1 and 3 Lanesley-av., corner of Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, $7,500; $4,000 cash, balance on time.

No. 1402 Prairie-av., 2½ story, 9 rooms; lot 25x125, $14,000, cash.

No. 206 Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, sewer, water, etc., $10,000; cash.

No. 1407 Prairie-av., 2-story, brick basement, $4,500, $2,000 cash, balance on time.

No. 152 Twenty-fifth-st., swell brick front, 7 rooms and bath, basement kit., $5,500, $1,500 cash.

No. 1429 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, 9 rooms; modern improvements, $6,500.

No. 1433 Wabash-av., 2-story frame with brick basement, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $6,500; $4,000 cash, balance on time.

No. 62 Kenwith-st., cottage with 4 rooms, lot 24x125; $1,400; $500 cash.

No. 56 and 58 Cottage-place, 2 cottages, 7 rooms each; Eastlake, bath-room, water etc; $1,600 each; $1,000 cash, rest on easy terms. Two to rent at $20 per month.

Nos. 343 and 345 Cottage Grove-av., 2 cottage houses, 7 rooms each, all modern improvements, lots 25x186; $4,500 each; $2,000 cash, balance to suit.

2 acres on the lake shore, just south of the South Park, only $4,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit.

No. 465 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth, 1½ story, 6 rooms, lot 25x125 feet from st. of ground, or $4,000 with 10 feet of rear terms.

No. 1230 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, 9 rooms; modern improvements, $6,500.

Nos. 453 Indiana-av., 2-story frame with brick basement, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $8,000; $4,000 cash, balance on time.

Frivolous residence on Drexel-av. Boulevard, first-class, all modern improvements, lot 100x200, $32,000, part on time.

No. 64 Ashland-av., marble front, French roof and basement, frame barn, 12 rooms, and all modern improvements; $15,000—$6,000 cash, balance on time to suit.

No. 827 West Indiana-st., 1½ story frame house with stone basement, modern improvements, lot 25x125, 6 rooms and closets, a good barn; $3,200.

No. 156 South Robey-st., cottage with basement of wood, 6 rooms, modern improvements and cellar, water, and barn; $5,000—$2,000 cash, balance in 2 years at 8 per cent.

24x123, east front, on State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., $35 per foot; one-third cash.

100x289, to alley, on Ellis-av., just south of Fortieth-st., east front, $30 per foot; one-third cash.

24x132, on the west corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st., $450 per foot, part on time.

Stores and dwellings, 2 on Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st., $12,500, one-third cash.

No. 1 Wabash-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., 22x85 per foot, one-third cash.

Vacant, Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $100 per foot, one-third cash.

No. 1425, south front on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., $225 per foot, one-third cash.

Vacant, Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $100 per foot, one-third cash.

No. 1255 Indiana-av., frame 2-story, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $8,000, one-fourth cash.

No. 819 Butterfield-st., 2½-story house, 7 rooms, $5,000 cash.

Nos. 870 and 878 Cottage Grove-av., just south of city limits, double 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms each, modern improvements, all Oolitage-av., for sale cash, or will exchange for $10,000 to $15,000, part on time.

Nos. 65 and 67 Oakwood-av., double frame dwelling, 8 rooms each, lot 50x150 to alley, each for sale cash, $3,850. $41.00, part on time. Will sell one.

Store and dwelling rear Forty-seventh-st., 8th State, 8 rooms; rents for $30 per month; $3,000 cash.

No. 106 South Park-av., lot 66x198, the elegant residence for sale at a great sacrifice, or will rent furnished; $10,000 in good vacant property taken in exchange.

No. 57 Lanesley-av., corner of Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, $7,500; $4,000 cash, balance on time.

No. 1402 Prairie-av., 2½-

NEW CHICAGO.

...ding Operations Interrupted by the Cold Weather.

...he Information Concerning the Labor Supply and Demand.

...re Locations of the Iron, ...le and Leather, Wool and Meat Trades.

...rth Side Building Improve... ...ments--Wells and Clark Street Bridges.

...bert Collyer's Church, and Commercial National Bank.

...tory of the Destruction and ...Restoration of Portland.

...e month of March has been less favorable to ...ding operations than the month of February. ...ould has been much of the time intense, and ...winds and storms that have occasionally oc...ed have seriously retarded building oper...ns. Still the work has gone on measurably ..., all the disadvantages considered. The ...ght just past has witnessed the inception of ...new plans, but some old ones have been ...ught to maturity. The plans of several of ...churches, of which we have spoken, are being ...pted by the architects, whose offices are ...cked by ghostly Committees who have the ...ness in charge. The parturition of a new ...ch-office seems to be attended with unusual ...s and perils. The plans of Dr. Ryder's church ...e undergoing with much beauty of detail at the ...of Wheelock & Thomas. We regret to an...nce that no new opera house has been built ...ing the past week, nor any new first-class ...l. Instead of a new one we have lost one ...ve had been taught to regard as a fixed ...e. We mean the handsome building of Mr. ...rson on Dearborn street. We hope that Governor ...rson, considering, very properly, that offices ...ld be in great demand in that locality, has ...ded to finish the building up for that pur...e. It is not unlikely, however, that the many ...nouncement of the change will bring to the ...face half a dozen others to supply the place. ...ats have continued at the same high figure, ...d the pressure for stores and offices is equally ...at. There will probably be no favorable ...nge in this respect before fall. There have ...e no actual changes of location, although a ...t many are on prospect. Owners ...property in East Kinzie street ...re-renting at the old prices. ...on North Clark street have advanced 20 ...r cent. Comparatively few brick build...gs are yet finished and occupied north of the ...er. Such as are will be found mentioned in ...ious parts of this article. But little sidewalk ...s as yet been laid on the North Side. The ...hole street bridge is still in *statu quo*, although ...erection ought to be vigorously pressed. ...arcely anything has been done towards repair...g the docks along the river. The improve...nt in the vicinity of the Union Depot have ...en pressed with considerable pertinacity in ...ite of the bad weather. Leander Sawyer's ...adsome stone front building, at the corner of ...e street and Michigan avenue, is nearly ...ady to receive the roof. Other changes are ...o there detailed. We give our usual melange ...building operations, and dissertations of mat...rs of interest connected with the rebuilding of ...e city.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Before the fire there were six firms engaged in ...e iron trade. Two of them are now on the lake ...ont, one of them is back in the old place on ...ater street, and three of them are on Canal ...reet. The business will undoubtedly get back ...the old locality on Michigan avenue, near ...ake street. The business done since the fire ...ows that when trade is once attracted to any ...rticular places it is hard to wean customers ...om them. The sales since the fire have been very ...rge, and the prospect now is that the business ...one this year will be unprecedented in the his...ry of Chicago.

Hall, Kimbark & Co., formerly at Nos. 80, 82, ...d 84 Michigan avenue, have annually, for sev...al years past, sold goods to the amount of ...$1,000,000. They were on Kinzie street for ...hree months of the melted masses which they ...ved, and will commence rebuilding at once, ...ith the expectation of occupying their old store ...n September.

The annual sales of Halo, Ayer & Co. have ...reached to about $1,000,000. They will com...ence immediately the work of rebuilding their ...re, which adjoins that of Hall, Kimbark & Co., ...n the south, and will occupy the same lines.

J. T. Everson & Co. made a specialty of boiler ...ates, pipes, and boilermakers' materials. Their ...ales amounted to $200,000 or $300,000 annually. ...hey are operating again in their store on Water ...treet.

Jones & Laughlin probably sold goods to the ...mount of $600,000 annually. They are said to be ...ermanently located on Canal street.

Parkhurst & Wilson, formerly on Lake street, ...ear Hale & Ayer's, are on Canal street. Their ...ales were about $600,000 annually.

Kirk & Coleman were formerly in the same ...eighborhood. Their sales amounted to $900,000 ...early. They are now on Canal street.

The definite location of the many firms will ...robably fix the permanent place of the iron in...erest.

GENERAL HARDWARE TRADE.

From present indications we are led to infer ...hat the wholesale trade in general hardware ...ill find its way back to Lake street. The break ...f business is opening well, and the prospect is ...hat the sales of hardware for the ensuing year ...ill be larger than those of any previous year. ...The annual sales of Hibbard & Spencer in the ...ast year have been $1,800,000. They expect to ...ell this year $2,500,000. The building of Leach, ...earne and Lake street, about the first of April. ...The annual sales of Wm. Blair & Co. before ...the fire amounted to $1,250,000. The firm are now ...n Canal street, but are remodeling at No. 178 ...Randolph street, on a lot adjoining their old site, ...and will get into their building at the earliest ...possible day.

Markley, Alling & Co. sold annually goods to ...the value of $1,500,000. They are coming back to ...their old place on Lake street.

Barden, Kay & Co dealt in saddlery and har...ness hardware, and sold goods annually to the ...value of probably $600,000. They will occupy a ...place adjoining Markley, Alling & Co.

Seeberger & Breaker's sales prior to the annual ...value of $750,000. They were before the fire at ...the corner of Lake and State streets, and want ...to get back there into the building which Tuttle ...is putting up.

Miller Brothers & Keep were on State street, ...between Lake and Randolph. Their annual ...sales were about $750,000. They desire to get ...back into the old locality, and will probably do ...so during the present year.

The location of the heaviest houses shows the ...tendency of the business and the locality where ...it will be found in the fall.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The fire caught the wool men in their dull season, and the loss fell upon them at a time to cause a temporary cessation of business until their usual time of activity in the spring. The principal firms engaged in the trade are mentioned below, with an approximate estimate of their annual sales. Convenience of exchange usually inclines them to locate in the vicinity of the dry goods trade, but as that is somewhat dispersed, and has no uncertain prospect, since the fire, they have been at sea in regard to a central and suitable location. They have now come to a general conclusion to go back to East Kinzie street, on each side of Clark. There they have during the winter had no stores and offices will secure them in this neighborhood as fast as convenient buildings are erected.

Tillinghast, Allen & Co. were at Nos 87 and 89 Michigan avenue before the fire. Their sales amounted last to about $5.0 000 annually. They have already secured the upper part of Cobb's building on Kinzie street, near LaSalle, and will move into it in a few weeks.

Pixley, Holt & Co. were at the corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue before the fire, and made annual sales amounting to $2,000,000.

Henry Thompson, who was in the same building, probably handled more goods than any man in the business. His sales amounted yearly to $500,000.

John Kinsie was at the corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue, doing a business annually of $150,000.

The Allegan Brothers sold $100,000 worth annually. They were on Kinzie street.

Howard, who made annual sales amounting to $50,000, is in the business still on Washington street, near the river.

William Miller did a business of $200 000 annually. He was on Michigan avenue, between Lake and South Water.

Busey is in business in Sawyer's new building, at the corner of Kinzie and D arborn streets.

Brooks & Brooks, formerly Lewises & Brooks, did a business of $10 000 annually. They will go into Kinzie street with the rest.

Most of the firms here mentioned will, probably, be doing business on the North Side before fall.

WHOLESALE MEAT TRADE.

The wholesale meat trade is still occupying the wooden sheds extending two squares in the rear of Randolph street market space. Before the fire they were in buildings of a temporary character on Kinzie street, near Wells. The magnitude of the trade has not been fully appreciated. The sales of the season have exceeded $6,000,000. The trade is now, for convenience, concentrated in the West Side, and the sales have decreased somewhat. This diminution is, however, temporary. The business will resume its old importance with the completion of the work of rebuilding. Many of the vendors of the meat trade possess particular locality. The following list comprises all the firms in the wholesale meat trade, and their approximate annual sales: Kinz & Armour, $1,250,000; Sawyer & Co., $1,000,000; Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, $500,000; F & K Cash $500 000; Sweezy & Co., $500,000; Michael Leighton, $250,000; Wall & Vanderhoef, $250,000; Dennis O'Connor, $150,000; Chas. Rhein, $600 000; Martin Schmitz, $800,000; Philip Dykeman, $250,000. All of these, except Dykeman, are in the building near by, are in the Randolph street sheds.

All of these persons seem to return to their old quarters on East Kinzie street if suitable arrangements can be made. They will now be invited to erect brief brick buildings at considerable cost. It is desirable that they should be set together, and the old locality, where the trade and pelt trade is going to centre, seems the best place for them. The property which they wish to use is owned by Mr. Wright, who will lease the ground until the 1st of April at the old rates, and thereafter for five years he wants an annual ground rental of $10,000, the tenant to pay the taxes. The area of the lots is 240 feet on Kinzie by 177 feet on LaSalle, and the lessee or over the old rent is $400 per annum. The lessees would not object to the terms if the lease could be extended to ten years. The owner of the ground at the expiration of that time to have the privilege of buying the buildings. This probable a compromise will be effected, as it is a desirable place for the meat dealers, and it will not command so high a rent as it would command if a wider range of business could be carried on in that locality.

HIDE AND TANNERY INTEREST.

The trade in green and salted hides and rough leather has for some years been one of the most important branches of commerce in Chicago. The aggregate yearly sales were not less than $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. Two of the largest firms did a business of about $1,000,000 each. The stock was turned over frequently, therefore the losses by the fire bear but a small proportion to this amount. The following is a list of all the firms in this business, with their present whereabouts:

The United Hide and Leather Company are on Lake street, between LaSalle and Wells street, where they will remain, at least for the present.

Walker & Oakley are on Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph, and will remain there.

Gray, Clark & Co. are at their tannery on the North Branch, which was saved.

The tannery of Gray, Marshall & Co. on the North Branch, was totally destroyed. The firm has dissolved. Marshall will rebuild who tannery.

The Hide and Leather Company of Chicago lost their tannery. They saved some of their stock, and are on West Washington street, finishing it out. They have not yet decided what to do.

Eliel & Co. lost their tannery and a large quantity of bark. They have gone out of business.

H. Hash lost his tannery, and will not rebuild.

Ellis'd partner, Greiner, will rebuild near the old site on the North Branch.

The following deal in hides, leather, and tallow:

Chandler & Boynton are in a commodious place at 49 South Canal street.

Chapman Bros & Smith are on Washington street, between LaSalle and Wells, and will extend their quarters by building a storehouse in the rear. This firm is a consolidation of three others of the business before the fire.

Gaenslein Brothers were burned out on Kinzie street, and will get back there as soon as possible.

Orth & Young are on West Lake street, near Jefferson.

Franklin Sawyer is doing business in his own building, a three-story brick put up within three months of the fire, at the corner of Kinzie and Dearborn streets.

Warren & Upton are on the West Side, and anxious to get back to Kinzie street.

Mr. J. S. Sherbe is in business on the South Side.

TO REMOVE.

H C Tillinghast & Co., one of the heaviest firms in the business, have secured quarters in a building three-story brick put up within three days. They will move to the corner of LaSalle and Kinzie, their old quarters, in a few months.

Hall, Kimbark & Co. are in a new brick building of their own on the corner of Cass and Michigan streets.

Leander Sawyer is in a three-story brick building of his own on the north side of Kinzie, near Dearborn.

Hall & Cowan & Co. are in Frank Sawyer's building.

Eppstein & Co. and Wadsworth & Co., also in the hide business, have quarters in the same building.

Osborne, McDonald & Co. are in a brick building of their own on the corner of Dearborn and Kinzie streets.

Joseph Uhlman concludes the list of leather dealers. His store in Sidney Shepard's block was sold to the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which had a narrow escape, to John B. Drake, who is putting it to a good use.

From the above it will be seen that nearly all the dealers in hides, tallow, and raw leather will soon be back again on Kinzie street, while the sale firms and sole dealers show a great deal of activity and will keep up the reputation of Chicago for enterprise in these directions. It is time for brushes to be put in tanneries to get bark for future work. There will be none obtainable until the peeling season in the spring, and that could not be got in and ground until summer. They will get along now by using bark extracts.

THE SOAP MANUFACTORIES.

There were several soap manufactories in Chicago before the fire, employing a capital of not far from a million dollars. Most of these were upon the North Side. The business was confined to making plain and fancy soaps and candles being manufactured to only a limited extent.

J. S. Kirk & Co. were on Kinzie street, not far from the lake. Their losses were about $200,000. They have erected, and are again actively at work in, a fine five story brick building on the old site.

Willett & Co. who, before the fire, were in an old shanty on Chamman street, between Wells and Franklin, have put up a fine three-story brick building, and are again at work.

Thomas Deering has put up a good brick building on the old place near Lill's brewery, and is doing well.

Snyder & Co are at Bridgeport, and the only manufacturers that at present connect the making of candles with their soap business.

ROBERT COLLYER'S CHURCH.

The work of rebuilding Robert Collyer's Church will proceed under the superintendence of a committee. The general plans are completed, leaving only minute details to be worked out hereafter. It is expected that the lecture room will be ready for occupancy early in the fall, and the main body of the church will be finished as soon as practicable afterwards. The masons have received orders to go to work, and would ere this have commenced operations, if the cold had not been excessive. A portion of the front will cover thirty feet in height, will be saved and used in the new edifice. The north wall will have to be torn down, but the south wall can be used almost entire, only less in height. The distance from the ground to the eaves will be considerably less, the roof having a much greater slope than formerly. The ridge of the roof is to be ornamented by a cresting of iron, which will relieve and render graceful the outlines of the edifice. The towers will be at the angles as before. The north tower is to be the chief external feature and will be crowned with its spire, an elevation of 180 feet. The upper portion of the tower will be surrounded by a light pillared work. The windows of the tower faces will be filled with louvres. Both towers will be finished with rich cornices supported by foliated. The north tower is to be square, the spire octagonal, the latter being broached at the base with rich finials about twenty feet in height, materially increasing the strength. The south tower and spire are to have a general correspondence in appearance, but 50 feet less in height.

The entire space within the walls has an area of 83x141 feet. Of that length 17 feet are included in the vestibule. The interior of the auditorium will be considerably changed in appearance. It will have a ribbed timber roof supported by rich brackets terminating in pointings, from which will depend the elegant gas fixtures, which are to furnish the church with light. The space between the ribs will be ceiled and panelled, and the spandrels will be richly open-worked. The principal feature of the interior will its octagonal form, the corners being cut off to improve the acoustic properties of the room. The rise follows the general outline of the interior, beeting in the centre, and indicating the octagonal form distinctly, which gives a grace to their effect. A gallery entirely encircles the auditorium, supported by columns of gothic design, nine feet apart, the height of the gallery and the back ward slope to the wall, rising two feet. The organ loft will be above and behind the speaker. The organ is to be equal, if not superior to the old one, and of richer coloring and more elegant architectural design. The speaker's desk is to be brought forward twenty six feet. The arrangement of the seats will be such as give every one an opportunity to see to advantage, the floor being level for a short distance from the pulpit, and then rising gradually. The pastor's room will be directly behind the pulpit. Access will be gained to the auditorium by a door opening at the foot of the stairs at the rear of the pulpit. Persons occupying seats in the gallery will all ascend to the level of the highest seats, pass to their places, and descend from the new they occupy.

Under the auditorium are the lecture and Sabbath-school rooms, the parlor, library etc. The lecture and Sabbath-school room is 34x70 feet, and has the speaker's desk at the east end. At the upside end is a parlor 32x44 feet, and a library 22x32 feet, which can be thrown into the lecture-room by sliding-doors when desired. Adjoining these are two dressing-rooms one for ladies, the others for gentlemen, each 12x15 feet, and a kitchen 12x16 feet. The basement is reached by a handsome flight. The pastor's study, already mentioned, is 16x36 feet.

The style of architecture of the new church is what may be styled the early Gothic, which is carefully preserved, within and without, even to the most minute details. The amount of money to be necessary for rebuilding the elegant edifice we have described will not be long in coming. The plans of the edifice are in the hands of E Suring & Co., where the details are being perfected by H. Wilcox, a gentleman accomplished in the architecture of churches and other public buildings. The work of rebuilding under the superintendence of the Committee having the work in charge. Mr. Collyer is expected home from the East this week.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Commercial National Bank will occupy, on the first of November next, elegant quarters in McCarty's building at the northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. This building is to have a run on the ground of 75 feet, and will be four stories in height, with a high basement. The style of architecture is to be mixed, plain, but exceedingly elegant. The windows are to have segment heads with keystone ornaments. The entrance to the bank will be at the corner, which will be rounded and have a front 15 feet in width. The material for the two facades is to be of stone and iron, iron on the Dearborn street side, and stone on the Washington street side, provided on the Washing on street side. The bank is to occupy the entire first floor, which will be beautifully and commodiously finished with counters, cloak room, etc. The Directors' room will be at the east end in the rear of the banking office, and the Cashier's room at the west end near the entrance. There will be two vaults on the Washington street side, large enough, and strong enough for any contingency. The banking room, when completed will be one of the finest in the city, and one of the pleasantest, as it will have three large plate glass windows on the Dearborn street side, and eight looking on Washington street. The corner will be one of the most attractive in the business centre of the city. Kendall Block is already completed; upon the southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets will be the new Portland Block, which has been fully described in our columns. Tuthill King is to erect, immediately, a fine office building on the only remaining corner. Choking Mr. King's building is L. Fullerton will put up an office building during the season. North of McCarty's building is the engine house property, which is for sale, and will no doubt soon pass into other hands and be finely improved. The lot formerly occupied by the Masonic Block is owned by J. H. Wicker, and no movement for its improvement has been made as yet, so far as heard from.

THE NORTH SIDE.

Nearly all the permanent brick buildings on the North Side, now occupied, are on Clark and Kingsie streets. All of those building and projected have been mentioned in various articles already published. Mears' three-story brick double store on Wells street, near Chicago avenue, is occupied by several parties.

Lill's three-story brick building at No. 45 Kinzie street is occupied by Peter Carpenter for a restaurant and S. Lubin, clothier.

Ellis' building at No. 43 Wells street, is occupied by himself for a meat store. It is a good three-story brick. The upper part will be used for a hotel and then a first-class.

Isaac Bush's various stores on the north side of Kinzie street are partly occupied, and the rest are progressing rapidly toward completion.

F. & K. Bauman & Co., have plans of the following residences on the North Side: two dwellings for Mr. Kenney on Hudson street two for Mr. Prussing, on Dearborn street; three for Mr. Phillips, on Dearborn street, and one for Mr. H. A. Tenney, on Dearborn street.

Beeche's three-story brick building Nos 55 and 57 North Clark street, is occupied by Kaiser Bros' boot and shoe store, and Hoehe's Bank. Various real estate men are on the upper floors.

The building of Henry Lamperter, on the corner of Michigan and Clark streets, is occupied by Mr Lamperter himself, for his gas-fitting business, in the rear. The Commercial Loan Company's Bank has a fine room on the corner, which it holds with a lease for 20 years. Hank Kaufman, Justice of the Peace, is in the building first-mentioned, and Hamlin, ditto, in the latter.

Mr. W. Taylor is to put up a fine four-story brick building on Clark street, between Illinois and Michigan. The other improvements of this section of the city have already been detailed. The Clark street viaduct is still unfinished, and the living estate and some other property affected by it waiting until it is done, and the grade settled before commencing to build. It is said that it will affect the grade as far as Chicago avenue. Mr. McGee, Mrs. Dossler, and others, who own property near Michigan avenue, will not, however, proceed at once to make substantial improvements.

OTTO H. METZ.

Otto H. Metz, architect, NIXON's Building, kindly furnishes us the following:

The Peninsula Life Insurance Company of Chicago have bought the southeast corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, from Mr. Jacoush, for $43,000, and have let the contracts for the erection of a four-story building, with office basement, 30x60 feet, for $80,000. Work has already been commenced on the foundation. The style of the building is renaissance Gothic. The basement will be occupied by the Peninsula Life, and the main floor by the German National Bank. The second and third floors are divided into six elegant offices, and the fourth floor has been rented to Leasing Lodge. There will be fire proof vaults inside of the build ng and also under sidewalk. The structure will be a prominent feature in that locality on account of its originality of design.

Hon. Thomas Hoyne has awarded the contracts for the portion of the "Constitution block," a fine cut of which the *Land-Owner* published in the March number. The building fronts 43½ feet on Clark street and 90 feet on Monroe street. four stories and basement. The entrance to the first floor is through a massive iron portions on the quarter round corners. There are two lights of plate glass in the Clark street front, measuring 14x by 150 inches, the largest ever imported to this country. The cost of this building is $60,000. The contract for No. 2 and 4 Clark, 148 feet front on Clark street, will probably be signed during the week.

Mr. Otto H. Metz has commenced the erection of three first-class brick residences on North Dearborn, between Division and Schiller streets. Each building is two stories and basement, two stories and Mansard, with slate roof. Each building has a front of 25 feet. The basement is of Joliet stone, and the upper stories pressed brick, with stone trimmings. Cost, $20,000.

Mr. Koeffler has commenced to clear up the ground on which the Sherman House and the New York House was located. Work will be at once commenced for the erection of a "Hotel Garni."

Mr. Wilhelm K. Hinsch has commenced the erection of an elegant residence on the corner of Cass and Erie street, opposite St. James Church.

On the south side of North Clark and Division streets, Mr. Sooby will erect a three-story and basement brick building.

De Forest & Fisher, architects, No. 167 Wabash avenue, have the following new buildings on hand:

Two dwellings on Prairie avenue, near Thirty-first street, three stories in height; to be constructed of brick, with cut stone trimmings. Cost, $16,000. Owner, L. G. Brainard, Esq.

Two dwelling houses on McGrath street, for Dennis Sheehan, three stories in height; to be constructed of brick, with cut stone trimmings. Cost, $12,000.

Four first class dwellings on South Park avenue, for Mr. Wm. J. Stone; three stories and basement, to be constructed of Ohio sandstone. The cost, with stables, etc., will be $40,000.

One dwelling house on Prairie avenue, near Douglas Place, for J. Davis, Esq.,—three stories, with mansard roof, 22x45 feet, with two-story wing; to be built of pressed brick, with heavy stone trimmings. Cost, $7,000.

Two stores on Adams street, between LaSalle and Wells, for Mr. Sloan. Mr. Sloan has also sold to the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which had a narrow escape, to John B. Drake, who is putting it to a good use.

From the above it will be seen that nearly all the dealers in hides, tallow, and raw leather will soon be back again on Kinzie street, while the most all the sale firms and sole dealers show a great deal of activity and will keep up the reputation of Chicago for enterprise in these directions. It is time for brushes to be put in tanneries to get bark for future work. There will be none obtainable until the peeling season in the spring, and that could not be got in and ground until summer. They will get along now by using bark extracts.

THE SOAP MANUFACTORIES.

There were several soap manufactories in Chicago before the fire, employing a capital of not far from a million dollars. Most of these were upon the North Side. The business was confined to making plain and fancy soaps and candles being manufactured to only a limited extent.

J. S. Kirk & Co. were on Kinzie street, not far from the lake. Their losses were about $200,000. They have erected, and are again actively at work in, a fine five story brick building on the old site.

Willett & Co. who, before the fire, were in an old shanty on Chamman street, between Wells and Franklin, have put up a fine three-story brick building, and are again at work.

Thomas Deering has put up a good brick building on the old place near Lill's brewery, and is doing well.

Snyder & Co are at Bridgeport, and the only manufacturers that at present connect the making of candles with their soap business.

ROBERT COLLYER'S CHURCH.

The work of rebuilding Robert Collyer's Church will proceed under the superintendence of a committee. The general plans are completed, leaving only minute details to be worked out hereafter. It is expected that the lecture room will be ready for occupancy early in the fall, and the main body of the church will be finished as soon as practicable afterwards. The masons have received orders to go to work, and would ere this have commenced operations, if the cold had not been excessive. A portion of the front will cover thirty feet in height, will be saved and used in the new edifice. The north wall will have to be torn down, but the south wall can be used almost entire, only less in height. The distance from the ground to the eaves will be considerably less, the roof having a much greater slope than formerly. The ridge of the roof is to be ornamented by a cresting of iron, which will relieve and render graceful the outlines of the edifice. The towers will be at the angles as before. The north tower is to be the chief external feature and will be crowned with its spire, an elevation of 180 feet. The upper portion of the tower will be surrounded by a light pillared work. The windows of the tower faces will be filled with louvres. Both towers will be finished with rich cornices supported by foliated. The north tower is to be square, the spire octagonal, the latter being broached at the base with rich finials about twenty feet in height, materially increasing the strength. The south tower and spire are to have a general correspondence in appearance, but 50 less in height.

The entire space within the walls has an area of 83x141 feet. Of that length 17 feet are included in the vestibule. The interior of the auditorium will be considerably changed in appearance. It will have a ribbed timber roof supported by rich brackets terminating in pointings, from which will depend the elegant gas fixtures, which are to furnish the church with light. The space between the ribs will be ceiled and panelled, and the spandrels will be richly open-worked. The principal feature of the interior will its octagonal form, the corners being cut off to improve the acoustic properties of the room. The rise follows the general outline of the interior, beeting in the centre, and indicating the octagonal form distinctly, which gives a grace to their effect. A gallery entirely encircles the auditorium, supported by columns of gothic design, nine feet apart, the height of the gallery and the back ward slope to the wall, rising two feet. The organ loft will be above and behind the speaker. The organ is to be equal, if not superior to the old one, and of richer coloring and more elegant architectural design. The speaker's desk is to be brought forward twenty six feet. The arrangement of the seats will be such as give every one an opportunity to see to advantage, the floor being level for a short distance from the pulpit, and then rising gradually. The pastor's room will be directly behind the pulpit. Access will be gained to the auditorium by a door opening at the foot of the stairs at the rear of the pulpit. Persons occupying seats in the gallery will all ascend to the level of the highest seats, pass to their places, and descend from the new they occupy.

Under the auditorium are the lecture and Sabbath-school rooms, the parlor, library etc. The lecture and Sabbath-school room is 34x70 feet, and has the speaker's desk at the east end. At the upside end is a parlor 32x44 feet, and a library 22x32 feet, which can be thrown into the lecture-room by sliding-doors when desired. Adjoining these are two dressing-rooms one for ladies, the others for gentlemen, each 12x15 feet, and a kitchen 12x16 feet. The basement is reached by a handsome flight. The pastor's study, already mentioned, is 16x36 feet.

The style of architecture of the new church is what may be styled the early Gothic, which is carefully preserved, within and without, even to the most minute details. The amount of money to be necessary for rebuilding the elegant edifice we have described will not be long in coming. The plans of the edifice are in the hands of E Suring & Co., where the details are being perfected by H. Wilcox, a gentleman accomplished in the architecture of churches and other public buildings. The work of rebuilding under the superintendence of the Committee having the work in charge. Mr. Collyer is expected home from the East this week.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Commercial National Bank will occupy, on the first of November next, elegant quarters in McCarty's building at the northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. This building is to have a run on the ground of 75 feet, and will be four stories in height, with a high basement. The style of architecture is to be mixed, plain, but exceedingly elegant. The windows are to have segment heads with keystone ornaments. The entrance to the bank will be at the corner, which will be rounded and have a front 15 feet in width. The material for the two facades is to be of stone and iron, iron on the Dearborn street side, and stone on the Washington street side, provided on the Washing on street side. The bank is to occupy the entire first floor, which will be beautifully and commodiously finished with counters, cloak room, etc. The Directors' room will be at the east end in the rear of the banking office, and the Cashier's room at the west end near the entrance. There will be two vaults on the Washington street side, large enough, and strong enough for any contingency. The banking room, when completed will be one of the finest in the city, and one of the pleasantest, as it will have three large plate glass windows on the Dearborn street side, and eight looking on Washington street. The corner will be one of the most attractive in the business centre of the city. Kendall Block is already completed; upon the southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets will be the new Portland Block, which has been fully described in our columns. Tuthill King is to erect, immediately, a fine office building on the only remaining corner. Choking Mr. King's building is L. Fullerton will put up an office building during the season. North of McCarty's building is the engine house property, which is for sale, and will no doubt soon pass into other hands and be finely improved. The lot formerly occupied by the Masonic Block is owned by J. H. Wicker, and no movement for its improvement has been made as yet, so far as heard from.

THE NORTH SIDE.

Nearly all the permanent brick buildings on the North Side, now occupied, are on Clark and Kingsie streets. All of those building and projected have been mentioned in various articles already published. Mears' three-story brick double store on Wells street, near Chicago avenue, is occupied by several parties.

Lill's three-story brick building at No. 45 Kinzie street is occupied by Peter Carpenter for a restaurant and S. Lubin, clothier.

Ellis' building at No. 43 Wells street, is occupied by himself for a meat store. It is a good three-story brick. The upper part will be used for a hotel and then a first-class.

Isaac Bush's various stores on the north side of Kinzie street are partly occupied, and the rest are progressing rapidly toward completion.

F. & K. Bauman & Co., have plans of the following residences on the North Side: two dwellings for Mr. Kenney on Hudson street two for Mr. Prussing, on Dearborn street; three for Mr. Phillips, on Dearborn street, and one for Mr. H. A. Tenney, on Dearborn street.

Beeche's three-story brick building Nos 55 and 57 North Clark street, is occupied by Kaiser Bros' boot and shoe store, and Hoehe's Bank. Various real estate men are on the upper floors.

The building of Henry Lamperter, on the corner of Michigan and Clark streets, is occupied by Mr Lamperter himself, for his gas-fitting business, in the rear. The Commercial Loan

tion started about 4 a. m., on the 8th, in a cooper shop on the harbor front about a mile from the extreme of the peninsula, and, favored by the whirlwind of gale then raging, the flames swept toward the northeast, blown by a strong gale, consuming it progressed, destroyed all the business portions of the city, and a large area covered by private residences. The limit of the burnt district was about a mile and a quarter, and its average width five-eighths of a mile. The conflagration ended upon the shore of the lake by, when there was nothing more to consume.

The estimated value of property destroyed was $12,000,000, and 10 000 people, or about one-third of the population of the city, were rendered homeless. Among the public edifices destroyed were the United States building, the city and county building, nine churches, the high school, in the aggregate, $300,000, and three hotels, one of them Wood's Hotel, just completed at a cost of about $1,000,000. About 2,500 buildings were burned. The fire was, or seemed to be, a greater calamity to Portland than the Chicago fire proved to Chicago.

It was a time that tried men's souls. Some were prostrated by the blow, and shortly afterward died of heart disease and paralysis. Others held on to their property, and were justified by the result, for in the calm that succeeded the first excitement, lots were sold at much higher prices than they commanded before the fire with buildings still on them. The energy shown in recommencing operations was astonishing. While the fire was still burning, and yet uncontrolled on the north side of the city, merchants were contracting for the erection of buildings on the ground over where the fire originated. Master masons and carpenters were in great demand, and the prices of building material increased. Men actively worked while the skies were still lurid with the fearful conflagration. Contracts were actually closed on the morning of the 4th of July for the rebuilding of stores and dwellings, and new foundations were laid while the *debris* and the fragments of walls were still at a scorching heat.

The burnt-outers were temporarily provided for in various ways. A large proportion hired the houses of their neighbors in the country, which by the Government. Business of all kinds was at once started again, either by "doubling up" in the small portion of the business part which was left standing, or in the old sites, or in dwellings that were near the burnt district. There was scarcely a man that did not begin business again in some shape at once. At the first meeting of the City Council appropriations were made for the repair of the streets, bridges, and portions being left. It was occupied one year from the destruction, $250,000 having been spent in the repairing. Congress, in session, met at once made an appropriation for the reconstruction of the Post Office, the walls having been left very much in the condition of the walls of the Chicago Post Office. A drawback bill was passed, allowing a rebate on all imported building materials used in rebuilding the city. There was no opposition, the lumber interests of Michigan being remarkably quiet.

The prices of labor were very considerably increased. Masons' wages advanced to $5 per day; carpenters received $4, and common laborers $3 per day. Provisions rose not far from the sources of lumber supply, the price increased from $18 to $25 per thousand, and so remained until the following March, when it advanced from $25 to $30 per thousand, that material being used principally for flooring. Brick increased from $8 to $12 per thousand. War in the near East increased the price of coal, and in consequence the fire-rents were 300 per cent higher. The second year they fell 100 per cent, and the third year they returned to their former level.

The relief from the drawback of building materials was great. It was expected Portland had not the facilities of transportation that Chicago now has. Lumber could come to them from the head waters of her Grand Trunk Railway, always an uncertain means of supply. But the drawback upon lumber was beneficial, although it was only that which rested from the opening to trade of a greater number of markets in the world. It was noted, all the bricks used in the rebuilding of the city being made at home. In building stones there was no supply, but the ease of transportation tended to produce any advantageous result. There was no falling off in the price of nails, nor was there any difficulty in building the streets. In general hardware, according to the universal testimony of dealers in that branch of trade, no material change in prices and cuts was noticed. Common glass remained at about the same figure. In regard to French plate glass, of which there was a great deal used, the operation of the law was beneficial, causing, as far as could be observed, a saving of about 40 per cent to the consumer. As a general rule throughout the city, an amount of space which used to store fronts would have cost $1,000, without the rebate, was inserted for $600.

The Portland fire was not so great a shock to the insurance interest as the great fire in this city, but five or six went under. Those remaining had on an average 35 per cent of their policies to recommence on. Business houses received the preference in rebuilding, although work was commenced on many residences the next summer. The work of reconstructing the nine burnt churches commenced at once. They bore to the people of Portland about the same proportion that 75 churches in Chicago would have done to the whole number here, whereas in Chicago only about twenty were destroyed. Most of the burnt-out religious societies were in new lecture-rooms in the fall, and in new churches the next summer. Their means of rebuilding consisted of their insurance money, the subscriptions of members by which was added about 25 per cent of the amount expended on reconstruction, by charitable Christians in other places. Three months after the fire walls were going up in every direction, and the burnt district was warmed with labor. The next spring, nine months after the fire, half the burned business houses were rebuilt, in handsomer and more substantial than before. Not a cheap structure was to be seen among the new ones. Every man seemed to vie with his neighbors in putting up a warehouse or dwelling that would be a credit to the city, and have a permanent value. By the fall of 1867 it is safe to say that five-fourths of the people were at work in their old stores and residences, worshipping in their old churches, and dining in their old hotels, or in new ones on the old sites rebuilded.

It was not supposed that much of the work of reconstruction was done by foreign capital. A good deal of money came from the East ahead of the opportunity, came to Portland, and went into business. H. M. Payson, broker, was doing business in his old place on the 1st day after the fire, in a four-story brick building, finer than the old. Lowell & Senter were back about the same time, in a large number of brick building. Harris & Co., hatters, were in a four-story brick building on the old site at nearly the same time. A large number were in before the end of May. The hotels before the fire were the Commercial Hotel, 100 rooms; American Hotel, 125 rooms; and Wood's Hotel, 150 rooms. The Wood's Hotel Commercial Hotel was rebuilt, but the Falmouth Hotel, the largest and finest hostelry east of Boston, was commenced on, and finished the next summer. The Government building was erected of white Vermont marble, and is one of the best buildings of the kind in the country. The Town Hall of Portland is said to be a model of architecture. Two years after the fire scarcely a trace of the ravages was to be seen on any of the streets, and in three years these all disappeared with a notable exception. But the work of reconstruction was everywhere an improvement, and the general business of the city was in a more flourishing condition than ever before the fire.

This matter has been written up at some length as a sample of what Chicago is doing and intends to do. The Portland fire was next to that of Chicago by a long interval, but the general features of the event, and of the reconstruction, are the same. Portland was in many respects a much sufferer than Chicago, and, had not her position of vantage, her extraordinary facilities of commerce, and there did not exist a necessity and necessities for her restoration Portland was so situated that she could not hope for even the same measure of relief from Congressional enactment that we can expect, although the tardy justice rendered to Chicago, has frittered away about 10 per cent of the advantages that it might have obtained by greater alacrity. What Portland did on a limited scale, Chicago can do on a greater scale, and with equal certainty and quickness of results.

PLATE GLASS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have received from Messrs. Noel, Saurel & Antoine a letter, which explains itself. These gentlemen are the largest importers of plate glass in the United States, and Messrs. Roosevelt & Son and Platt & Boyd are represented here by no one but John Alston & Co. and ourselves. As the article of the 17th is so conspicuous in your paper, we presume you will publish this correction. Respectfully yours,

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1872.

COMMON THINGS.

BY SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD.

The bee from the clover bloom
Is ready to lift his wings;
I found him gathering honey
Out of the common things.

The bird to the maple-bough
The twigs and the stubble brings;
He is building his love a cottage
Out of the common things.

The poet sits by himself—
What do you think he sings?
Nothing! He gets no music
Out of the common things!

Scribner's for April.

A Terrible Ride.

The Bangor *Whig* tells the story of a terrible ride which Mr. Rufus Kilgore, a man living in Oldtown, had Tuesday evening. It seems that he was walking on the railroad track in the direction of his home when he was overtaken by a train, which was moving slowly on account of the deep snow. It was close upon him when he discovered it, and a moment's deliberation convinced him that his only course was to make a jump for the cow-catcher. This he did, but succeeded instead of the speed of the train, and in consequence of the severity of the shock his leg was broken, and it was with great difficulty that he managed to stop the train. Being helpless, clung desperately, and managed to drag himself up to the pilot, hanging there during the run of a mile, right in the teeth of the wind, and covered with flying snow thrown up by the locomotive in its way through the drifts. No one on the engine knew of his dangerous position and his cries for help were drowned by the noise of the wind and roar of the train until Oldtown was reached and he was discovered more dead than alive. Assistance and restoratives were at once applied, and the frightened and injured man will undoubtedly recover.

Pigeon English.

If you have only been on Chinese soil for a couple of days you will be confounded, on calling on your friend at midday to hear him call out to his Chinese servant, "Hi, John, you go topside! tell that cook all same that number

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail.....$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.....5.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail.....2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.....2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1872.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party, as a whole, has made up its mind to lay down its life, and, relieving its members of their supposed allegiance, enable them to make such political affiliations as may seem to them the most advisable. There is, however, some resistance to this on the part of a few local leaders, who have attained, perhaps, a bad eminence, and are unwilling to lose the questionable notoriety they enjoy. These latter personages are invoking "memories of the past," and appealing to "immortal names" of men long since in their graves; but the better sense of the large majority insists that, as there is no other use for the Democratic party than to keep Republicans in office, it were better for Democrats to join the Republicans, and thus have something to say in the choice of the men who are to govern the country. So general is the conclusion, that it may now be said that the main question is as to the time and manner when the party shall lay down its organization, and be formally entombed as a thing of the past.

The St. Louis *Republican* discusses this point, and plainly tells its readers that for the Democratic party to hold a National Convention "to renominate" or even to "endorse the nominations" of the Cincinnati Convention, is to kill those nominations effectually. What the country wants is, that the Democratic party shall cease to nominate, or endorse, or recommend anybody or anything. Whatever that party nominates, or endorses, or adopts, becomes from that moment repulsive to the majority of the American people. There can be but two Presidential tickets in the field in 1872. It makes no difference how many may be nominated, there will be but two that will be voted for. If a ticket be nominated at Cincinnati, it will unquestionably be supported by Republicans in every State of the Union, provided it is not made odious to the people by any "renomination," "endorsement," or "adoption," by the Democratic party in National Convention. This should be distinctly understood. If the Democratic party comes forward as a manager or endorser of the Liberal movement, then it may as well nominate Democratic candidates at once, and let the Philadelphia nominee be elected by a unanimous vote of the Electoral College, with the possible exception of Kentucky.

A Democratic paper, published in Rhode Island, insists that there shall be a Democratic nomination, and that any Republicans who may be displeased with the Philadelphia nominees shall be allowed to vote the Democratic ticket. We believe that is the policy in Rhode Island, and the Democratic party there has been waiting forty years for the dissatisfied opposition to vote that ticket. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* correctly describes those who will meet in Cincinnati as men "determined, if it is within their power, to prevent the party being led by such men as Butler and Morton, and Chandler and Conkling, as also being run for the benefit of Leet and Stocking, and Casey and Cramer;" but these men do not propose the vain and hopeless task of reconciling the people to the resurrection of the Democratic party, directly or indirectly. If the Democratic party will not give up its party organization, then it had better nominate Brick Pomeroy. He would get as many Electoral votes as any other candidate running as the nominee of that party.

The proposition of the New York *Herald*, that the friends of the Philadelphia Convention should attend in such numbers that they could control its action, elicits from the New York *Tribune* the following rebuke:

> The Federal office-holders have called their Convention to meet at Philadelphia in June, for the sole purposes to disturb or interfere with them. But the Cincinnati Convention is none of their affair. They did not call it, and are not invited; their presence is not desired. Let them mind their own business and run their own machine.

The same remarks are perhaps as applicable to the Democratic party. If the Democratic party want to try another campaign let them do it, but the call of the Cincinnati Convention was not addressed to them. That is a Republican Convention, proposing to reform existing abuses; it will have the confidence and respect of the people; and all it wants is, that the Conventions of the office-holders and of the Democrats shall be held elsewhere. If the members of the Democratic party individually prefer the continuance of the rule of Butler and Morton for the benefit of Leet and Stocking, let them vote that way in November; but let them show fair play, and not interfere to help the Philadelphia nominees, by taking the Cincinnati candidates under their protection.

There will be at Philadelphia a very strong desire that the Democratic party shall once more try to elect a President, or at least renominate the Cincinnati candidates; but, if there be any Democrats whose interest in the welfare of the country is stronger than mere partisan hate, they will hasten the dissolution of their party organization, and leave the people free to choose their own rulers from the Republican ranks. The Democratic party has done the country some service, but that was a long time ago, before it became distinctively a pro-slavery organization. Since that time it has been going to the bad very fast. Its old voters are dying off, and the young men do not join it. It might linger along four years more, and possibly retain control of the State of Kentucky; but the need of its departure would only be a trifle more apparent then than now. Those who want it to keep up the battle now would be equally blind and obstinate then.

CITY RUFFIANISM.

A week ago, Officer Roche attempted to arrest a man who at the time was committing an act of violence; he was at once set upon by a gang of ruffians, and so maltreated that yesterday he was not expected to live. On the 15th of March, Sergeant Buckley was in like manner, while attempting to suppress a scene of disorder, set upon by a gang of these street-rowdies and inhumanely pounded. Another officer, attempting to arrest a man who was beating his wife, was also set upon by a crowd of these scoundrels and brutally beaten. Several persons charged as perpetrators of these acts have been arrested. If they are guilty, they deserve the severest penalties of the law. The present evil in this city is the danger to life and to limb from the many gangs of ruffians who take possession of the streets, and beat and maltreat citizens, and who seem to make a special point to attack police officers. This evil is illustrated in the three cases we have cited. If Officer Roche shall die from his injuries, the case is one of murder, and should be promptly punished with the penalties attached by law to that crime. But the value to society of all such punishment is not alone in its severity, but in the promptness and certainty with which it follows the crime. What is now needed is the prompt punishment of every man guilty of these assaults. We have had special Grand Juries to inquire into official peculations; why not have a special Grand Jury to hear the evidence in these cases of concerted ruffianism. Why postpone the trial of ruffians guilty of organized violence upon the officers of the law? We know nothing of the persons arrested; do not know that they are guilty; but the surest way to prevent the repetition of these crimes, and avert, possibly, the murder of some other officer, is to find out whether the persons under arrest are guilty or not; and, if guilty, to have them punished with the least delay possible to the ends of justice. The prompt indictment, conviction, and sentence of half a dozen of these street-ruffians would have an immediate and healthful effect upon their associates, who are making the streets of this city unsafe for life every night. We commend this matter to the District Attorney.

WOMEN AS JOURNALISTS.

The *Galaxy* for April contains a clever article upon Women as Journalists, by Nelly Mackay Hutchinson. It asserts that thus far no woman has shown the strength of physique, combined with the versatility of talent and rapid decision, required for a chief editor, nor the "vigorous, rather egotistic, nervous, yet calm, mental constitution" of the successful writer of political and general leaders. Many women have written occasional forcible leaders, but none (in Nelly's opinion) could sustain the mental drain supposed to be required for the continuous daily production of such articles for a first-class daily. Nor have female writers yet acquired that intimate and versatile acquaintance with politics and "affairs," including business, legislation, events, history, and contemporary men and movements, which would qualify them for leading writers.

Stopping right at this point in Miss or Mrs. Nelly Mackay Hutchinson's views, we remark that we see no other evidance that a woman may not be the next chief editor or leading writer of any first class daily in this country or abroad, than the fact that no woman of sufficient ability has heretofore doomed herself to the drudgery of competing for such a position. When we compare the qualities required in a writer of editorial leaders with those displayed by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, "George Eliot," "George Sand," Harriet Martineau, or Harriet Beecher Stowe, in their novels, essays, histories, or poems, we see nothing in the best editorial writing that requires as wide or high a range of ability as these women have embodied in their writings. They aimed at a higher mark, and won a higher meed of fame, of cash, and we doubt not of usefulness, than editorial writers would arrogate for themselves. One might as well ask why Dickens or Charles Reade would not surrender a compensation ten times greater than he could have earned as an editorial writer had he succeeded ever so well, besides giving up the pleasure of personal fame and individual homage, to become an anonymous writer for the daily press, as to ask why "George Eliot," Miss Martineau, or Mrs. Browning did not do the same. For our past, we do not doubt that either of these ladies would have written as powerful leaders after a year's practice as any of the London press ever published. But, had they consented to do so, their names, like those of the writers of leaders in the London papers, would have been unknown outside of the office in which they wrote. Journalism has its advantages, but it is very far from placing the mere daily journalist, whose brains and pen are his sole capital, upon a level, socially, æsthetically, or as a worker, with the first-class authors of the period, among whom female writers of the highest merit do enjoy perfect equality.

The position of managing editor of a newspaper is one in which literary talent may or may not be subordinate to business capacity, —though literary qualifications are commonly those which give him his first prominence. A newspaper is a manufactory, of which he is, sometimes jointly with the publisher, and sometimes alone, the superintendent. The respects in which it differs from any other manufacturing business are not so important as those in which it resembles any other. The employment of competent subordinates; the combination of a thousand minute details of a business character, [concerning editorials, news, correspondence, reporting, paper, press-work, printing, telegraphing, politics, &c., &c.; the making conflicting interests and contingencies "dovetail" and harmonize,—these are the sphere of a managing editor, and they are far less "womanly" than those of a leading editorial writer. Yet, if we could imagine a woman who could both write "Aurora Leigh" and keep a hotel, or who could write "Romola" and run a steamboat, we should predict her success as managing editor of almost any newspaper, if she would begin as police-court reporter. In the light of history, the true motto for progressive women is, that what man has done woman may do.

Our *Galaxy* writer claims, very justly, that women have written with success as paragraphists, one of the most "tasty" fields of journalism, also as book-reviewers and correspondents. They have failed as dramatic and musical critics and as reporters, mainly, we think, because the late hours at which such work has to be done renders it undesirable that women should at present attempt it. Between 11 at night, when dramatic and musical performances close, and 1 o'clock in the morning, when the last "copy" of the critic or reporter must be handed in, is no time for a woman to be haunting newspaper offices in an age in which ladies are not expected to travel the streets of cities alone at night without escort. Newspapers are as largely read by women as by men, and every newspaper manager aims to adapt some portion of his columns to the taste of reading women. The poems, tales, correspondence, fashion articles, and other writings of women are often more equally adapted to the taste of both sexes than the like class of writings by men. If women who have something new and original to write, and can write it with taste and judgment, were more common, we doubt not every editorial manager would deem it desirable to avail himself largely of their services. But at present three-fourths of the offerings of women to the press are mere words, or, possibly, mere style, or sentiment, or "gush," or extravagance. The few women who have done great literary work have done it as well as men, but the women who aim to do literary work of the average sort number few good workers.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

It is now conceded that the great International Peace Jubilee will come off as Boston at the appointed time; and any one who knows the capabilities and determination of P. S. Gilmore knows that it will be a success. Grand, vast, and noisy as the first was, this will be grander, vaster, and noisier; for, while there no only laid a portion of the United States under contribution, he has now called upon the world, "from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand," to furnish its throats; its fiddle-strings, little and big; its brasses, cymbals, and tympani; and he himself will throw in anvils, bells, and artillery *ad libitum*, and a few thunder-storms, tornadoes, and earthquakes, provided he can get them. Two years ago, he celebrated the peace which was secured by the fall of Richmond and the March to the Sea; now he proposes to celebrate the peace among all nations,—a rather shaky event, as several nations are just now itching to get their hands on several other nations. They will undoubtedly hold off, however, until the big Jubilee is over, for the sake of not making it a paradox. Thousands of men and women will lift up their voices to the national hymns, and the rassling of countless fiddles, the shrieking of tantalizing trumpets, the tremendous din of troublesome trombones, the blatant blowing of boisterous bugles, the shrieking of wry-necked fifes, and the din of drums, cymbals, tympani, anvils, bells, cannon, and the Big Organ will give lusty emphasis to Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, Die Wacht am Rhein, God Save the Queen, the Marseillaise, St. Patrick's Day in the Morning, Bonnie Dundee, the King of the Cannibal Islands, and such other national melodies as fire the hearts of the inhabitants of all lands, from the Mayor of Boston to the King of the Man-Eating Islands. It will be a proud week for the Boston Girl, who will for the nonce drop her volume of Hegel, suspend her investigations of the internal economy of the *Lasiodes Tarascens*, and hasten to the Coliseum, regardless of her cerulean hose, to add her little note to the mighty din. It will be a proud week for Boston herself, and the good old dame will sit more jubilantly than ever on her three mountains, and rock the old Cradle of Liberty as it has not rocked since the days when the tea was thrown overboard, to the disgust of all the old ladies of Boston and the old beldames of Salem. It will be a proud day for Gilmore himself and the rest of the world. And yet Gilmore's triumph is not complete; and it will never be until he has succeeded in inducing every man, woman, and child on this planet, and all the disembodied people who inhabit Figuier's planetary Ether, to lift up their voices simultaneously, in one barbaric yawp, and crack the Empyrean. That Gilmore will ultimately accomplish this, we have little doubt. Even now he is consummating arrangements for having a part of his noise in Europe, by firing cannon in the principal cities, by means of a spark sent through the Atlantic cable. We are not sure that the ticket-holders will not object to losing a part of the noise, but this will be compensated by the liberality of Gilmore, who is ready to give the astonished promenaders on Pall Mall, and the loungers on the Bois de Boulogne, a piece of the Jubilee without any pay at the door. Pall Mall and the Bois de Boulogne may be intensely disgusted at this purposeless noise, and John Bull may file an offset to our claims for indirect damages, such is the ingratitude of the world; but that is of small account.

Grand as Mr. Gilmore's great uproar will be, and much as we may admire his powers of invention and combination, Dr. Tourjee, his associate, must come in for his share of the glory also, the good Doctor having seriously suggested that it would add to the general effect to have a few hundred clergymen repeat the Lord's Prayer in unison. Ganged by the immensity of the Jubilee, the suggestion does not surprise us; but we are surprised that the Doctor, after his careful training by P. S. G., and his familiarity with the latter's multitudinous and voluminous theories, should have stopped here. Why not give a whole service? Let a hundred clergymen not only recite the Lord's Prayer, but let them read a hymn together. Let them read a genealogical chapter out of Genesis. The effect would be immense. Then let them preach a sermon with a hundred heads, and close with a hundred-power benediction. The effect would be still further heightened if a couple could be procured from Saugus Centre, who would consent to be married by the hundred clergymen, the audience to pay the fees, and Gilmore to supply the doughnuts and cider. Such a marriage, tied with a hundred knots, might bid defiance even to an Indiana divorce court. At the close, a thousand sextons might pass round a thousand hats for the hundred thousand contributions, to be applied to the relief of the languishing lumbermen of Chandler's and Ferry's districts.

Speaking in earnest, however, neither Tourjee nor Gilmore should run the risk of turning a sanctity into a sensation, and less than this the proposed recitation could not be. It would grate very harshly upon the feelings of the religious, and produce no good effect upon the irreligious. Omit it altogether. Leave us alone to admire the music and wonder at the noise. Let Mr. Gilmore be content with having made more noise in the world than any other man of his time. That is glory enough. And, if out of this tempest of sound and consternation of din, we can gather here and there a few blossoms of music, we will bind them up in a garland with which to adorn his brow and forever thank him.

Baltimore is in a turmoil over the Sunday question. As usual in a long dispute, both parties have become heated and scoff at the idea of a compromise, so that the settlement of the question seems to be impossible. In New York, the advantages and disadvantages of opening the public libraries on the day of rest are being discussed with a gratifying calmness that detracts in no way from the earnestness of the contest. Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rector of Calvary Church, has just published a letter, taking strong ground in favor of opening the institutions. He says that the laxity of Sunday observance is partly the result of over-strictness in the past; that the day is one sacred to rest and improvement; that both of these objects demand the opening of the libraries; and that the cause of true religion will only be advanced thereby. This is a timely utterance, and will do much good. When our Free Library is fairly started, it is to be hoped that an enlightened public sentiment will demand that it be freely opened on the day, above all others, on which the great mass of the people can use it.

The New York *Nation* of March 21, in an able paper on "The Cincinnati Convention," sums up the situation in a nutshell. It says:

> Suppose that such a man as Charles Francis Adams, or Lyman Trumbull, or Charles Sumner, or Judge Davis, or any one of half-a-dozen others of similar antecedents, whom we could name, should be elected on such a platform as that of the Missouri Liberals, by the votes of a combination of Republicans and Democrats. If such a combination would, if there were only two candidates in the field, have to contain a majority of the American people, would it not? After the election, the Government of the country would be lodged where it says it is, and always ought to be, would it not? The honest and patriotic mind of the nation, who now save it, would still be in existence, would they not? If he true that this result would, however, bring ruin and disaster upon us, what becomes of the theory of Democratic Government? Why hold conventions or organize parties at all? If the great aim of the Republican party is to keep the majority from governing, why not say so frankly?

For the consolation of the young hearts grieved by parental interference in matters of matrimony, we revive a scrap of history: A Massachusetts Puritan, the Rev. Mr. Smith, had two daughters, Mary and Abby. The elder married; and her father preached a wedding-sermon from the text she chose: "Mary hath chosen the better part, which shall not be taken from her." The younger daughter wished to marry, but her father objected for a year or more, disliking her lover, young John Adams. When he finally yielded, and asked his daughter to choose a text for the inevitable sermon, she suggested: "John came, neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say, 'He hath a devil.'" The jest caused her father's consent to be retracted, but she married nevertheless, and became the wife of John President of the United States and the mother of another. It is by no means probable that the young hearts grieved as aforesaid will make their lovers Presidents by marrying them, but they can see that even parental opposition may be misjudged.

European advices say that the International Society has arrayed itself in open opposition to the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. The reason given is, that the multitude of strangers will raise the price of food, etc., and make it more difficult for workingmen to live. The Exhibition will give employment to thousands of artisans; will educate the Viennese, if they try to avail themselves of its advantages; will bring a vast amount of money into the city, which will be distributed throughout all classes; will be especially advantageous to those workingmen whose thrift has made them owners of small houses; and will bring about discussions on capital and labor which cannot but be beneficial. A manufactory established in a country village, and suddenly adding two or three hundred men and women to its population, would create temporarily, and perhaps permanently, increased prices for lodging and food; but would it be wise for the laborers of the village to object to its establishment?

In the April *Atlantic*, the Poet at the Breakfast-Table bewails the hard fate of authors as compared with sculptors, because they are obliged to shape their thoughts in the common clay of words, while the latter carve theirs in marble, a material in itself majestic. Curiously enough, it was nearly this same complaint of the commonness of their raw material that led to the fashion of tinting statuary. It may be, if Rev. E. E. Hale's idea of an hourly paper is ever realized that its editors may take a hint from this old practice, and intensify their sentences by tinting their words. Justifiable homicide, manslaughter, and murder would of course be expressed by different shades of red; divorce cases, as usually inspired by the green-eyed monster, would appropriately take that pigment; notices of the blonde tresses would be painted in mauve; the negro conventions would appear in black; and the colors of the editorial page would show, at a glance, the complexion of the political situation.

The Art Academy at Dusseldorf, which was burned a day or two since, has been destroyed once before, in the French bombardment of 1794. The collection of paintings is at the time of the recent fire was very large, but the principal attraction was a collection of drawings by the old masters, numbering about 15,000 pieces, including several by Raphael, Guido, Romano, Michael Angelo, Titian, and other famous masters, and 200 water-color copies of the most remarkable paintings of the Italian school from the very commencement of Italian art. The gallery occupied a palace built by the Elector John William, whose bronze equestrian statue stands in the market-place of the city.

A young man in Hartford road somewhere that more deaths occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning than at any other time, and now gets up regularly at 4 o'clock in order to be out when Death makes his morning calls.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Jewish Calendar.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Religious Events in Other Parts of the World.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.
EPISCOPAL.
March 24—Sunday before Easter.
March 25—Monday before Easter.
March 26—Tuesday before Easter.
March 27—Wednesday before Easter.
March 28—Thursday before Easter.
March 29—Good Friday.
March 31—Easter Even.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.
March 24—Palm Sunday.
March 29—Good Friday.
March 30—Easter Eve.
JEWISH.
March 24—Purim.
March 25—Schuschan Purim.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Full choral services, morning and evening.

—Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth-st. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, Rector. Services as usual. On the evening the ordinance of adult baptism will be administered, and the Rector will preach the second of two sermons of the text, "Sir, We Would See Jesus!"

—St. John's Church, on Ashland avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., Rector. Services morning and evening. The rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop of Illinois on Good Friday forenoon.

—There will be a meeting of the ladies of St. James Church, at No. 1176 Prairie avenue, on Tuesday next, at 11 a. m.

—Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets. Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rector. Services as usual. In the evening the Rector will continue his course of lectures on Church history—subject, "Queen Elizabeth and the Anglican Church." The rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop of Illinois in the Church on Monday evening.

—Church of the Holy Communion, on Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Services as usual. Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector. The Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation on Sunday morning.

—Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Robey streets, Rev. Henry C. Kinsey, Rector. Services as usual. All seats free.

—St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth streets. Services as usual.

—Grace Church, on Wabash avenue between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Rector. Rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop in the evening.

—Trinity Church. Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector. Services morning and evening in Central Hall. Seats free. Evening subject for young men: "Miracles versus Nature."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Union Park Church. Rev. D. D. Helmer, pastor. Preaching morning and evening.

—First Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Rev. E. P. Goodwin. D. D.

—New England Church, corner of Dearborn and White streets. Preaching in the morning by Rev. C. E. Sumner.

—Oakland Church, Rev. Dr. Cracraft, pastor. Services morning and evening.

—Tabernacle Church, corner of Indiana and Morgan streets. Rev. E. F. Williams, pastor. Services morning and evening. Seats free.

—South Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Rev. C. M. Tyler, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. Seats free to strangers.

BAPTIST.

Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street. Preaching as usual by the pastor, Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D. Morning subject, "Christianity not Quixotic." Evening subject, "Christianity not Quixotic." Strangers are cordially invited.

—Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Preaching morning and evening by the associate pastor, Rev. T. W. Goodspeed. Morning subject, "The Bitterness of the Cup of Salvation;" evening subject, "Cain."

—University Place Church. Rev. Dr. J. M. Gregory officiating morning and evening.

—Englewood Church. Rev. C. Garison, pastor. Services morning and evening.

—Tabernacle. Rev. Mr. Bigelow will preach in the morning at the Free Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Jefferson Park Church. The usual services will be conducted by Prof. Joseph Haven, morning and evening.

—Second Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Rev. Mr. Gordon, D. D., from Canada, will preach morning and evening.

—Fourth Church, on Mitchell street, west of Blue Island avenue. Rev. J. H. Walker will preach morning and evening.

—Professor Swing will preach in Standard Hall this morning.

—Rev. Dr. Lord will preach morning and evening in the Ninth Church.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. Preaching as usual by the pastor, Rev. Laird Collier. Evening subject, "Follies and Joys of Youth."

—Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. Rev. C. A. Staples will preach at the usual hours. Evening subject, "The Parables of Jesus."

—Fourth Church, Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, between Forty and Forty-first streets. In the morning by Rev. Chas. W. Wendte, pastor. Subject, "What does Religion Consist in?"

—Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Fowler, will preach morning and evening.

—Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street. Rev. Dr. Patton, of the *Advance*, will preach morning and evening.

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church Society worships in the Jewish Church, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D. No evening service.

—Church of the Redeemer, Rev. J. S. Dennis preaches in the morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Jerusalem Church. Religious services are held on the South Side, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, at 11 a. m., and on the West Side at corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D. No evening service.

—Church of the Messiah (Jewish). Services morning and evening.

—Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street. Rev. Dr. Patton, of the *Advance*, will preach morning and evening.

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church Society worships in the Jewish Church, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D. No evening service.

—Church of the Redeemer, Rev. J. S. Dennis preaches in the morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Jerusalem Church. Religious services are held on the South Side, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, at 11 a. m., and on the West Side at corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D. No evening service.

—Church of the Holy Communion, on Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Services as usual. Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector. The Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation on Sunday morning.

—Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Robey streets, Rev. Henry C. Kinsey, Rector. Services as usual. All seats free.

—St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth streets. Services as usual.

—Grace Church, on Wabash avenue between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets. Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Rector. Rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop in the evening.

—Trinity Church. Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector. Services morning and evening in Central Hall. Seats free. Evening subject for young men: "Miracles versus Nature."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Union Park Church. Rev. D. D. Helmer, pastor. Preaching morning and evening.

—First Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Rev. E. P. Goodwin. D. D.

—New England Church, corner of Dearborn and White streets. Preaching in the morning by Rev. C. E. Sumner.

—Oakland Church, Rev. Dr. Cracraft, pastor. Services morning and evening.

—Tabernacle Church, corner of Indiana and Morgan streets. Rev. E. F. Williams, pastor. Services morning and evening. Seats free.

—South Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Rev. C. M. Tyler, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. Seats free to strangers.

BAPTIST.

Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street. Preaching as usual by the pastor, Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D. Morning subject, "Christianity not Quixotic." Evening subject, "Christianity not Quixotic." Strangers are cordially invited.

—Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Preaching morning and evening by the associate pastor, Rev. T. W. Goodspeed. Morning subject, "The Bitterness of the Cup of Salvation;" evening subject, "Cain."

—University Place Church. Rev. Dr. J. M. Gregory officiating morning and evening.

—Englewood Church. Rev. C. Garison, pastor. Services morning and evening.

—Tabernacle. Rev. Mr. Bigelow will preach in the morning at the Free Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Jefferson Park Church. The usual services will be conducted by Prof. Joseph Haven, morning and evening.

—Second Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Rev. Mr. Gordon, D. D., from Canada, will preach morning and evening.

—Fourth Church, on Mitchell street, west of Blue Island avenue. Rev. J. H. Walker will preach morning and evening.

—Professor Swing will preach in Standard Hall this morning.

—Rev. Dr. Lord will preach morning and evening in the Ninth Church.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. Preaching as usual by the pastor, Rev. Laird Collier. Evening subject, "Follies and Joys of Youth."

—Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. Rev. C. A. Staples will preach at the usual hours. Evening subject, "The Parables of Jesus."

—Fourth Church, Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, between Forty and Forty-first streets. In the morning by Rev. Chas. W. Wendte, pastor. Subject, "What does Religion Consist in?"

—Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Fowler, will preach

THE MAGAZINES.

Extracts from the "Atlantic" and "Scribner's" for April.

"The Poet at the Breakfast-Table"---Offenbach.

"A South-Wind Longing" --- The Hero of the Commune.

The Mysterious Abdication of Ferdinand V.---Easter Eggs.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Every reader of the *Atlantic* will naturally first turn to "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table," in which Dr. Holmes has served up a variety of light, piquant topics. We select a few of them:

WOMAN AS A LISTENER.

A woman, notwithstanding she is the best of listeners, knows her business, and it is a woman's business to please. I don't say that it is not her business to vote, but I do say that the woman who does not please is a false note in the harmonies of nature. She may not have youth, or beauty, or even manners; but she must have something in her voice or expression, or both, which it makes you feel better disposed towards your race to look at or hear. In short, she must please us while we do; and her first question after you have been talking your soul into her consciousness is, "Did I please you?" Some women look for their sex. She would rather talk with a man than an angel, any day.

WOMEN IN CONVERSATION.

Women in society are very kindly critics, except to themselves, and now and then to their own sex. The less there is of sex about a woman, the more she is to be dreaded. But take a real woman at her best moment,—well dressed enough to be pleased with herself, not so resplendent as to be a show and a sensation, with the varied outside influences that set vibrating the harmonic notes of her sweet warrior in the air about her,—and what a fascinating social life to compare with one of those vital interchanges of thought and feeling with her that makes an hour memorable! What can equal her tact, her subtlety of apprehension, her quickness to feel the changes of temperature as the warm and cool currents of talk blow by turns? At once sympathetic and microscopically intellectual, critical, scrupulous in judgment as an analyst's balance, and the next symptom that the open rose that sweetens the wind from whatever quarter it finds its way to her bosom. It is in the hospitable soul of a woman that a man forgets he is a stranger, and so becomes natural and truthful, at the same time that he is mesmerized by all those divine differences which make her a mystery.

HOW TO TREAT POETS.

That poets are treated as privileged persons by their admirers and the educated public can hardly be disputed. That they consider themselves so there is no doubt whatever. On the whole, I do not know so easy a way of shirking all the civil and social and domestic duties, as to settle it in one's mind that one is a poet. I have, therefore, taken great pains to advise other persons to think up under the impression that they were gifted beings destined to soar in the atmosphere of prose, and not to vulgar associations of earth. Just so regularly under the influence of that impression. The number of these persons is so great that if they were collected and compared with the whole sum of their every-day duties and labors, it would be a serious loss to the productive industry of the country. Statistics are clear (so far as other people are concerned) of consecrating the same amount of intellectual opium-eating in which rhyme takes the place of the narcotic. But what are you going to do when you find John Keats apprenticed to a surgeon or apothecary? Isn't it rather better to get another boy to sweep out the shop and shake out the powders and stir up the pestles, and leave him undisturbed to write his Ode on a Grecian Urn or to a Nightingale? O Jem, the Keats that I have had charge of would say, if he is John Keats; but not if he is of a much lower grade, even though he be genuine, which there is of him. But the trouble is the sensitive persons who belong to the lower grades of the poetical hierarchy do not know their own poetical limitations, while due to them a natural unfitness and disinclination for many pursuits which young persons of the average balance of faculties take to pleasantly and happily. What is forgotten is this, that every real poet, even of the humblest grade, is an *artist*. Now I venture to say that any painter or carpenter of real genius, though he may do nothing more than paint flowers and fruit, or carve cabbages, is considered a privileged person, and encouraged directly that to get his best work he must be insured the freedom from disturbances which the cerebral organization of a lower genius does not absolutely, perhaps, in these slighter artists than in the great masters. His nerves must be steady for "fine work," to finish a rose-leaf or the nymph's drapery in his best manner; and they will be unsteadied if he has to perform the honest drudgery which another can do for him quite as well. And it is just so with the poet, though he were only finishing an epigram; you must no more meddle roughly with him than you would shake a bottle of Chambertin and expect the "sunset glow" to redden your glass uncloudedly. His nerves are the strings you touch.

—I have been tempted sometimes,—said he,—to envy the immediate triumphs of the singer. He either says all that the genius can do for him, and the very moment of exerting his talent. And the singing women! Once in a while, in the course of my life, I have seen a row of them, like a row of tulip-bed of full dressed, handsome women, in all their glory, and when some one among them has shaken her golden wings, and at down, touched the piano, and then, only giving the keys a soft touch now and then to support her voice, has "warbled some ever-sweet, sad melody, jarring not the lounging or regrets of some tender-hearted poet, it has seemed to me that so to hush the rustling of that rich and silence the babble of the buds, as they call the chicks of a new season, and light up the flame of romance in cold hearts, in desolate ones, in old burnt-out ones,—like mine, I was going to say, but I won't, for it isn't so, and you may laugh to hear me say it isn't so, if you like, —was perhaps better than to be permanently a few hundred years by a few perfect stanzas, when your gravestone is standing salant, and your name is covered over with a clean as big as a militia Colonel's cockade, and nobody knows or cares enough about you to scrape it off and set the tiger cat at the stone upright again.

Musical readers will be pleased with the following critical analysis of

OFFENBACH.

Karl Maria v. Weber owed the success of his operas, especially of the "Freischütz," principally to the popular character of his melodies. It is peculiar we do not mean that which appeals to the uneducated masses, that which is purely claptrap, but that which springs from and goes right to the heart of the people. He based his melody upon the German "Volkslied." The Sunbian and Tyrolese out of many of their popular songs make his. Now Offenbach owes a great part of his musical success to a similar cause. He also bases his melodies upon the folk-song: just the song of Sunbia or Tyrol, but of Paris. The Parisians are a people by themselves, with manners and customs of their own, a class of their own, a physiognomy of their own, and, finally, their own stock of popular music,—music that has just as much originality from the people, nobody knows exactly how or when, as have the folk-songs of the Tyrolese mountaineers, or the Venetian boatmen.

" Some few of his songs are really beautiful, full of a rough, natural sort of pathos that easily finds its way to the heart. One of the very best of these is the favorite "Lender-Song" in "La Perichole." But too often the only spice to his melodies, beyond their piquant, popular character, to which we have already alluded, is a species of musical wink and wiggle, a mere reminiscence of the circus. Anathema with it!

As a technical composer Offenbach's claims to respect are very small indeed. One or two instances may be given where he has made good and effective use of imitative counterpoint, such as the chorus "*O sainte pitoyable*," in "Les Brigands," in which the theme is very respectably worked out. The *Barcarolle* in the same opera is very spirited and well written, steadily growing in vivacity and *entrain*. The theme of the serenade "*Amoureux, je chante*" in "Tout des Soupirs" is very pretty, and reminds one of Gounod; but in spite of the pretentious plan that M. Offenbach has laid out for working it up contrapuntally in conjunction with two other themes, the management of the whole is but a clumsy failure, and we do not understand of musical criticism.

Offenbach's use of the orchestra, with the single exception that as almost always allows the voice and text to be distinctly heard, is beneath criticism. Now and then we may find some clever instrumental effects, for instance, the imitation of a bell by a sharp stroke on the cymbol with a wooden stick, and sustaining a long, high note on the cornet, in "Le Pont des Soupirs;" but in general his orchestration is thin, noisy, and disagreeable.

In fine we see very little, if any, good excuse for *opera bouffe* being tolerated at all. To be sure it does not pretend to be any better than it is, and with a plausible kind of impudence which is too liable to be mistaken for ingenuousness, bears its barometer stamped upon its very forehead that all the world may see it. But if it is to be done away with, there are other things that must go first. Free-and-easy impudence and flippancy are yet better than any poverty, and we think that with all its more than doubtful points, *opera bouffe* is better than those so-called "moral sensation dramas" which infest our stage, and which, instead of making sin and crime a vehicle for a wholesome moral, decorates the moral of the fable by making it as repulsive as possible, and bringing upon the stage such moral and social garbage as only belongs to a low Police Court, such as the Devil is in the street or in the *coulisses* to get a thousand times worse when he steps into the pulpit and begins to point a moral. Offenbach-opera is, in our opinion, at much more innocent than many of our "moral drama," as Paul de Kock's devil-may-care frivolity than Eugene Sue's tainted moralizing.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Scribner's is filled from cover to cover with good things, which are not only popularly attractive, but really valuable. Mr. Warner's "Back-Log Studies" are every way admirable, and one of the most charming serial papers ever contributed to an American periodical. Witness the following extract, called

A SOUTH-WIND LONGING.

Perhaps the influence of the four great winds on character is only fanciful, but it is evident on temperament, which is not altogether a question of temperature, although the good old Saxon used to say, in his humble, simple way, that his third wife was a very good woman, but her temperature was very different from that of the other two. The north wind is full of courage, and puts the stamina of endurance into the man, and it probably would into a woman, too, if there was any chance for exactitude tested to that effect. The west wind is hopeful; it has promise and adventure in it, and the Yankee goes to Atlantic voyages and Australian bonds the best wind that ever blew. The east wind is querulousness; it is metal rheumatism and grumbling, and turns one in to the ashamed farmer like a cat. And if the chimney ever smokes, it smokes when the wind sits in that quarter. The south wind is full of longing and interest, of stimulate suggestions, of luxurious ease, and perhaps we might say of modern poetry,—at any rate, modern poetry needs a change of air. I am not sure but the south is the most powerful of the winds, because of its sweet permeativeness. Nothing so stirs the blood in spring, when it comes up out of the tropical latitudes; it makes men "hungers to goa on pilgrimages."

I did intend to insert here a little poem (as it is quite proper to do in an essay) on the south wind, composed by The Young Lady Studying with us, begin ning—

Out of a drifting Southern cloud
My soul to-day is far away—

but it never got and further than this. The Young Lady said it was exceedingly difficult to write the next two lines, because not only rhyme but meaning had to be procured. And this is true; any body can write first lines, and that is probably the reason we have so many poems which seem to have been begun in just this way, that is, with a south-wind longing without any thought in it, and it is very fortunate when there is not wind enough to finish them. These emotional poems, if I may so call it, was born after Herbert went away. I liked it, and thought it was what he called "suggestive;" although I did not understand it, especially what the night-bird was; and I am afraid I hurt the young lady's feelings by asking her if she meant Herbert by the "night-bird," a very absurd suggestion about two unsentimental people. She said, "Nonsense;" but she after wards told the Mistress that there were emotions that one could never put into words without the danger of being ridiculous—a profound truth. And yet I should not like to say that there is not a tender consciousness in love that can get comfort out of a night-bird in a cloud, if there be such a thing. Analysis is the death of sentiment.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, narrating an incident of the Paris Siege, thus sings of

THE HERO OF THE COMMUNE.

I.

"GARÇON!—You—you,
Snared alone with this cursed crew
(Only a child, and yet so bold,
—Scarcely as much as ten years old)
Why the *gendarmes* put you there, in the row,—
You,—with those Commune wretches tall,
With face to the wall?"

II.

"I know I—To be sure I know! Why not!
We're here to be shot;
And there by the pillar's the very spot,
Fighting for France, my father fell.
—Ah, well!
That's just the way I would choose to fall,
With my *back* to the wall!"

III.

"(*Sacre!*—Fair, open fight, I say,
Is right magnificent in its way,
And fine for warming the blood; but who
Wants a wolfish work like this to do?
Bah! 'Tis a butcher's business) —*How?*
(The boy is beckoning to me now
Across the poor child's heart would fail;
—Yet his cheek's not pale).
—Quick! Say your say; for don't you see,
When the church-clock yonder tolls out Three,
You're all to be shot!
—*What!*
'Excuse you one moment!' O ho, ho!
D' ye think to fool a *National* so?"

IV.

"But, sir, here's a watch that a friend, one day,
—My father's friend, just over the way,—
Left me; and if you'll let me free
(It still lacks seven minutes of *Three*),
I'll come, on the word of a soldier's son.
Straight back into line, when my errand's done."

V.

"Ha, ha! No doubt of it! Off! Begone!
—(Now, good Saint Martin! speed him on!
The work will be easier since *he's* saved;
For I hardly think I could have braved
The ardor of that innocent eye.
As he stood and heard
Me give the word,
Dooming him like a dog to die.")

VI.

"*In time!*—Well, thanks that my desire
Was granted; and now I'm ready. Fire!
—One word: that's all:
You'll let me turn my *back* to the wall!"

VII.

"*Parbleu!*—Come out of the line, I say!
Come out!—(Who said that his name was *Nay?*
Ha! France will hear of him yet one day!")

In "culture and progress abroad," Holland alludes to the

MYSTERIOUS ABDICATION OF FERDINAND V.

The literary sensation of the hour in Germany is a revelation regarding the "mysterious abdication" of Ferdinand the Fifth, at the time of the revolutionary troubles of 1848. Baron Helfert, who seems to have been in the secret, now gives it to the world in the history of Austria, and it seems to have been a mystery from the very beginning. The Emperor had fled from Vienna to Olmütz to avoid the fierce heat of the rebellion. Early one morning a mysterious excitement pervaded the old town. Ladies and gentlemen were hastening on foot and in carriages, to the Archbishop's palace; mounted orderlies were flying hither and thither, and every grade were gathering in obedience to common rendezvous. It was soon discovered that nearly all the members of the Imperial household were in the palace, and that the Cabinet Ministers and all the high officers of State were present. No one could divine the cause of this unusual activity,—neither the actors nor the spectators. The most influential men of the realm simply knew that they were ordered to assemble in a full dress in the palace at seven o'clock in the daylight of a December morning. The company represented nearly every department of the Government, and a variety of interests, as well as the priestly robes of the high officials of the Church. Anxiety and consternation were on every countenance. Even the Archbishop expressed and approached the Master of Ceremonies, begging to know why they were thus mysteriously called together at that unseasonable hour. His only answer was, that his lips were sealed until events should tell their own story. And then the fierce Princess of the Imperial Court were kept in the agony of suspense.

The incubus on the company was shown by the solemn silence of the palace or palaces, and the waiting minutes seemed to be hours. At last, at 8 o'clock, the young doors were thrown open, and their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Archdukes Francis Charles and the present Emperor, Francis Joseph, solemnly entered and took the seats assigned to them. A breathless suspense controlled the assemblage as the Emperor arose, and taking a document from his pocket, read in an firm voice: "Weighty reasons have brought me to the irrevokable determination to lay down the imperial crown, which I hereby place in the hands of my nephew; his father, my dear brother, renounding all his rights to the throne in favor of his cherished son."

The Emperor then bade the Minister of State lay before him the necessary documents for signature and ratification by witnesses, after which the youthful successor approached his uncle and knelt before him, in such a state of mental agitation that he could not speak a word of thanks or gratitude. The abdicating monarch bent over him with his benediction, and then embracing him, retired to the side of the Empress during the entire scene: "God bless thee; be honest and God will protect thee. I have acted freely and intelligently." Women kept in the background and the eyes of strong men became fountains of tears.

Apropos to the season is the following hit, from "Home and Society," on

EASTER EGGS.

First, then, you select your dyes,—vegetable or wood dyes they should be, blue, crimson, yellow, according to fancy,—and, procuring a small portion of each from a druggist, you put each into a separate vessels. Then, dropping the eggs into hot water for a few moments, you draw on the shell with bits of tallow any design you wish—names, dates, leaves, crosses. The tallow prevents any discoloration in the spot it covers, so when the egg has been submitted to the first dye, the pattern appears in white on a tinted ground with very pretty effect.

Another method, more laborious but infinitely more artistic, is to die the whole egg, and afterward scrape out the pattern with a sharp penknife. In this way admits of a great variety of taste and skill than the other. The egg may be divided into compartments, each holding some tiny vignette,—a landscape, perhaps, or a group, or cupid, or a line of verse, with the date, all framed in solid, bright color. In old days, eggs treated after this fashion did duty as valentines, and were frequently preserved in the afterhomes of the happy pairs, each egg carefully unbrittled in a deep, long-stemmed wine-glass, through which the inscription could be read without removing it.

"Golden" eggs, which are covered with thin sheets of leaf gold, are beautiful things when mixed with others. A cheap way of making them is to use the dye of the same name, which is said to communicate a fine yellow color.

Any boy or girl, clever at drawing, can produce, with little trouble, a set of Easter eggs, which shall have the added merit of originality. What could be prettier than a knot of Easter-lilies, or snow-drops, violets, or forget-me-nots, painted in water color on the white shell, or sketched gracefully and lightly in sepia or Indian ink. Pencil drawings are beautiful, and pretty on the same pure background, and, set with boiling water, are not easily defaced. A monogram, in bright illuminated blue and gold, is also effective; in short, there are a dozen charming fancies which will at once suggest themselves to the mind of any young artist who begins to think upon the subject, and we advise such by all means to try.

THE BROOK'S MESSAGE.

BY KATE HILLARD.

Little brook, that glidest through the meadown,
Rustling past the clumps of tufted reeds;
Deep and quiet 'neath the alder shadows,
Gurgling round the tangled willow-weeds;
Little brook, to me a happy message
In thy steadfast pressing toward the sea,
Of the constant waves in little message,
Bear my love from me.

Seek him where those waves, grown slow and weary,
Languish through the dull streets of the town;
Where, instead of flowers, faces dreary,
Peer into thy mirror stained and brown.
Tell him that beside thy crystal fountains,
Where the bird dips, and flash and play
In the purple shadows of the mountains,
Waiting him, I stay.

Tell him, little brook,—but whisper lowly,
Lest the coarse breeze hear, and the cold—
That amid this mountain silence holy,
Quiet hearts may learn love's lesson well.
Tell him I am patient, though so lonely,
For the Heaven reflect hope's sunny hue;
Tell him, brook, how some one loves him,—only
Do not tell him who.

Atlantic for April.

—A man named Caswell, 21 years of age, who had lived upon Talcott Mountain, Conn., died lately, and when he was buried 425 pounds of lead rattled on the coffin, of course, had to be made to order, and was made in Hartford. When it was taken to the house, it was found to be a matter of no small difficulty to get it into the hearse, and a wagon had to be employed. At the graveyard the strength of eight bearers was found to be insufficient, and other persons had to help them. The grave was made too small for the coffin, and further delay was required.

—Three cattle lords of Texas are thus mentioned by the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce*:

The Santa Cabrutus ranche, on the Santa Cabrutus River, owned by Cross, Peach & King, embraces 84,000 acres of land, stocked with 45,000 cattle, 10,000 horses, 7,000 sheep, and 8,000 goats. For the management of these immense herds, 200 Mexican herdsmen and 1,000 saddle horses are held in constant requisition. Colonel King each year brands 15,000 calves and sells 10,000 fat cattle, constantly investing the surplus proceeds in stock cattle. O'Connor's ranche, twenty miles below Goliad, on the San Antonio River, in 1868, contained over 30,000 cattle; during that year, on this estate, 12,000 calves were branded, and 2,000 realized by the sale of cattle. This enterprise was inaugurated ten years previously with 1,500 cattle. Richardson's ranche, between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers, owned by Mr. Kennedy, is a fertile peninsula of 142,585 acres, jutting out into the Gulf of Mexico, the isthmus being secured by thirty miles of bush fence, guarded at intervals of three miles by herdsmen's ranches. It already contains 50,000 head of cattle, besides large numbers of other stock.

LONDON SKETCHES.

I.

The Author Begs the Liberty to Introduce Some of His Friends to the Reader—Bachelors in England—The Englishman's Castle.

"Are you aware, honorable and honored Sir John," said Dr. Strube, as he moved his chair nearer to the fire, "are you aware that I am strongly tempted to hate this country of yours?"

"Indeed!" replied Sir John, with a slight elongation of his good-humored face. "Really, sir, you are quick of feeling. You have been exactly two hours in London. Wait, compare, and judge. There are thousands of your countrymen in London, and none of them ever think of going back to Austria."

"And for good reasons, too," muttered the Doctor.

"May I ask," said Sir John, after a short pause, "what can have shocked you in England within two hours after your arrival?"

"Look at this cigar, sir! It won't burn, has a bad smell, drops its ashes, and costs four times as much as a decent cigar in my own country. Can you, in face of this villanous cigar, muster the courage to talk to me of your Government, and your Constitution? This cigar, sir, proves that your boasted civilization is sheer barbarity; that your Cobden is a humbug, and your free-trade a monstrous sham!"

"Does it, indeed, prove all that? Very well, Sir German," cried Sir John, with a futile attempt to imitate the martial and inquisitorial bearing of an Austrian *gendarme*. "Come, show me your passport! Did any one ask for it? Did they send you to Guildhall for a *carte de surete*? Have the police expelled you from London? It's either one thing or the other. It's either sterling liberty and cabbage-leaf cigars, or real Havanas and all the miseries of your police. Take your choice, sir."

"But I cannot take my choice, sir!" cried Dr. Strube. "They have hunted me as you would hunt a fox, across all their fences of boundary lines to the shores of the ocean, and into the very maw of that green-eyed monster, sea-sickness, which cast me forth vomiting, on a barbarous island, whose men smoke lettuce and call it tobacco!" Saying which, the Doctor flung his cigar into the grate, and sung: "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?"

But the reader will most naturally ask, Who is this comical Doctor, and who is Sir John?

To which I may reply, They are two amiable and honest men, who met on the Continent years ago, and who, after a long separation, met again in the heart of London, in Duke street, St. James'.

Dr. Strube is an Austrian and journalist. There is good in all, but none are all good. Dr. Strube makes no exception to this common rule. He was so far prejudiced as to write a batch of very neat Feuilletons," in which he asserted that the Croats did not altogether conduct themselves in the grand style in the streets of Vienna, and that the Bohemian Czechs are not the original race which gave birth to all the nations of the earth. He alleged that Goethe had done more for the advancement of science than the 21st Battalion of the Royal and Imperial Grenadiers, and he was abandoned enough to avow his opinion that a long imprisonment is worse than a good one. On account of these very objectionable prejudices, the Doctor was summoned forthwith to depart from Leipzig, where he lived, to Vienna, there to vindicate his doctrines, or to submit to a paternal chastisement. But the Doctor objected to the fate of John Huss; breathed a mild contempt for all German literature, was unable to appreciate the charms of a military career in the ranks of the Austrian army. So he left Leipzig in all possible haste, nor could be induced to return, even by the taunts of the official Vienna *Zeitung*, which justly accused him of cowardice, since he preferred an ignominious flight to the chance of a dance, with cannon balls for cotillions, and a million of police officers, and the "Peinliche Halzgerichts Ordnung" of the late Empress Maria Chrdnung.

Whether Dr. Strube lacks courage or not, and all other traits of his character, will be sufficiently shown in the course of our "London Sketches," in the meantime let us leave him in London, which we propose to make in his company.

Dr. Strube and the author live in the house of Sir John,—a full-blown specimen of the old English gentleman, and one worthy to be studied and chronicled as a prototype of his countrymen. The house we have born is the centre of our rambles,—the point from which we start, and to which we return with the experiences we gathered in our excursions. And, indeed, the house itself is an English home are mostly unknown to foreigners. We propose commencing our wanderings through London, with a voyage of discovery through all the rooms and garrets of our own house.

At the first step a foreigner makes in one of the London streets, he must understand that life in London is very different from life on the Continents of Europe and America. Not only are the walls of the houses black and smoky, but the houses do not stand on a level with the pavement. A London street is, in a manner, like a German high-road, which is skirted on either side with a deep ditch. In the streets of London, the pedestrian gives place in quick succession; and, for the visitor, a gentle but peremptory "*tremolo*" is "*de rigueur*." The master of the house gives a "*tremolo crescendo*" and the servant who announces his master turns the knocker into a battering-ram, and plies it with such goodwill that the house shakes to its foundations. Tradesmen, on the contrary, are instructed, by the knocker, and green-grocers,—are not allowed to touch the knocker; they ring a bell which communicates with the kitchen.

All this is very easy in theory, very different in practice. Bold, and otherwise inexperienced foreigners believe that they assert their dignity if they move knocker with conscious energy. Vain delusion! They are mistaken from the footmen. Modest people on the contrary are treated as mendicants. The middle course in this, as in other respects, is most difficult.

Two different motives are assigned for this custom. Those who dislike England on principle, and according to whom the very flogs are an aristocratic abuse, assert that the various ways of piping the knocker are most intimately connected with the prejudices of caste. Others, again, say that the arrangement is conducive to comfort, since the inmates of the house know at once what sort of a visitor is desiring admittance.

As for me, I believe that a good deal may be said on either side; and I acknowledge the existence of the two motives. But I ought to add that, in new and elegant mansions, the medieval knocker yields at once its place to the modern bell. The same fate is perhaps reserved for the whole of the remainder of English old-fogyism. There are spots of decay in those much-vaunted Islands; and now and then you hear the worm plainly at it gnaws its way. I wish you the best of appetites, honest worm!!

We cross the threshold of the house.

Sacred silence surrounds us,—the silence of peace, of domestic comfort, doubly agreeable after a few hours' walk with the giddy turmoil of street life. And with peace there is cleanliness,—that passive virtue, the first the foreigner learns to like in the English people, because it is the first which strikes his eye. That the English are capital agriculturalists, practical merchants, gallant soldiers, and honest friends, is not written in their faces any more than the outward aspect of the Germans betrays their straightforwardness, fitful melancholy, and poetic susceptibility. But cleanliness, as the English national virtue, strikes, in modest obtrusiveness, the vision even of the most unobservant foreigner.

The small space between the street-door and the stairs, hardly sufficient in length and breadth to secure the pompous name of "hall," is usually furnished with a couple of mahogany chairs, or, in wealthier houses, with flower-pots, statuettes, and now and then a sixth or seventh-rate picture. The floor is covered with oil-cloth, and this, again, with a breadth of stair carpet. A single glance tells us that, after passing the threshold, we have at once entered the temple of domestic life.

There is, in these all-paved floors, where horses and carts dispute with the passenger the right of way; where you stumble about in some dark corner in search of still darker stairs; here, from the porter's lodge, half a dozen curious eyes watch your unguided movements, while your nostrils are invaded with the smell of onions, as is the case in Paris, Vienna, or Prague, as nothing of the kind. The English houses are like chimneys turned inside out; on the outside, all is soot and dirt; in the inside, everything is clean and bright.

From the hall, we make our way to the parlor,—the refectory of the house. The parlor is the common sitting-room of the family, the centre point of the domestic state. It is here that many eat their dinners, and some say their prayers, and in this room does the lady of the house arrange her household affairs, and issue her commands. In winter, the parlor-fire burns from early morn till late at night, and it is into the parlor that the visitor is shown, unless he happens to call on a day when the fine drawing-rooms are thrown open to the friends of the family.

Large folding-doors, which occupy nearly the whole breadth of the back wall, separate the front from the back parlor, and, when opened, the two form one large room. The number and the circumstances of the family devote the back parlor either to the purposes of a library for the master, the son, or the daughters of the house, or convert it into a *boudoir*, office, or breakfast-room. Frequently it serves no purpose in particular, and all in turns.

These two rooms occupy the whole depth of the house. All the other apartments are above or below it, from two to four floors, rooms in each story. The chief difference in the domestic apartments in England and the Continent of Europe consists in its division: On the Continent, the members of the family occupy a number of apartments on the same floor or "flat," in England, they live in a cumulative succession of rooms. On the Continent, the dwelling-houses are divided horizontally; here, the division is vertical.

Hence it happens that the four rooms, connecting with one another, are very rare in London, with the exception only of the houses in the very aristocratic quarters. Hence, also, arises the very peculiar destination in the family geographical dictionary. On the first floor are the reception rooms; on the second, the bedrooms, and their appendages of dressing-rooms and marble-topped washstand; in the third story are the nurseries and servants' rooms; and in the fourth, if a fourth there be, you find a cool, low garret, for the occasional accommodation of some bachelor friend of the family.

The doors and windows of these garrets are generally open night and day, for the servants rumbling down the chimney; the stairs are narrow and steep; and the garrets are occasionally invaded by inquisitive cats and a vagrant bee, but what is the solitude of life in England is worse off than a family cat. According to English ideas, the worst room in the house is too good for a bachelor. They say, "Let him be glad to get it;" and the bachelor care for a three-legged chair, a broken window, a ricketty table, and a couple or so of sportive currents? It is exactly as if the cook or servant-girl delight in rheumatism, tooth-ache, hard beds, smoking chimneys, and the society of rats, until he has entered the holy state of matrimony. Then, from the sweet and tender being to "love, honor, and obey," would seem to change a bachelor's nature, and make him susceptible of the amenities of domestic comfort, and, finally, of that flattering to the fairer half of humanity. It is exactly as if the comforts of one's sleeping-room were to atone for the sorrows of matrimony. Even the "happy thought" of the fact of his being unmarried, were so happy and contented a being that no amount of earthly discomfort could ruffle the blissful frame of mind in which he lives.

It was truly comical to see Dr. Strube, when the lady of the house first introduced him to his "own room." The politics and police of Bismarck, even the political circles of the Empress Augusta, Prince Fritz, Bismarck, Moltke, etc., and on the other the Empress Eugenie, Napoleon, Rouher, and the favorite leaders of the French nation. Among the pawns Ulisana and *chevaux legers* are pitted against princes and *generals-en-chef*.

—Dr. Prime, in his "Travels in Japan," says: "Passing through a street, and seeing forty or fifty coppers at the door, I went in and found a fire in the centre, and a chimney (the copper coin has a hole in the centre), I inquired what they were for, and was told they were to warm the hands of the people to save time and trouble in answering the calls of the mendicants. When one came along he simply took a copper and warmed his hands at the fire, the charity of the shopkeeper by taking two."

—Lady Charles Kerr, daughter of the Duchess of Roxburghe, is a pretty fellow to the thousands near Langley Marsh, met with an accident which may have since proved fatal. Her horse ran away, and she, in the effort to stop it, grasped a bank—which gave way under him, and she lost her seat. As she lay on the ground, the animal, recovering itself, stood on the side of the head with his forefoot, completely severing the ear and causing a fearful concussion of the brain.

—Mr. Gladstone is famous for his long walks, and, like many other Englishmen, thinks little of performing a distance on foot of ten miles, or even twenty, on occasions.

—Germany has five daily and fourteen weekly papers devoted to caricature.

—The Parsee believes that a *post-mor tem* examination excludes the patient from heaven. A Bombay surgeon, not a Parsee, was recently by delivering over the candidates to the surgeons.

—A pretty French woman won 800,000 francs from a German nobleman at Homburg, and generously contributed the entire amount to the French debt.

—Lord Stanley, of Alderley, was recently compelled to pay $25 for shooting a lady's terrier dog.

—American oysters are selling in London for 36 cents a dozen. English oysters cost 72 cents a dozen.

—To speak in a loud tone, under any circumstances, is a breach of etiquette, and a piece of garrity among Japanese, to be indulged in by no person of high rank and good breeding.

—The King of Siam, recently visited the Viceroy of India, is a very small, placid-looking man, who dresses in European fashion, with diamond studs, and diamonds, and lives like a European in all respects.

—The Begum of Bopal, who lately rejected the rich chiefs and nobles who sought the honor of her hand, and married her own Minister, employs her time to advantage. From early morning till late at night hour before, she reads Persian and English; the succeeding hours are occupied by dinner and siesta; the rest of the day, till dinner, is spent in reading and dictating; and evening is devoted to needlework and embroidery, in which she is said to be very expert.

—In Salisbury, England, there is an eccentric gentleman named John Bull, who insists upon wearing a full suit of armor, in the time of King Alfred, and when recently charged with indecent dressing, quoted in his defence a statute of that monarch, which says that "any freeman that covers the body from the neck to below the knee cannot be indecent."

—There is quite a considerable commerce in toads between France and England. A toad of good size and in good condition will fetch a shilling (twenty-five cents) in the London market, and a dozen of extra quality are worth £1 ($5). You may see these imported toads in all the market gardens where the soil is moist, and the owners of these gardens even provide a shelter for them. They pay their way by catching insects.

—Prince Hohenlohe, one of the Crown Princes of the German Empire, has been appointed to be bookbinder in Berlin. The Leipsic *Tageblatt* of the 24 inst. publishes the announcement. The Prince is a composer, and gives a song which was sung by the men of the office to which he belonged on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess Victoria of England.

—A correspondence of the *Moniteur Universel* proposes to pay off the debt of France—so many by the proceeds resulting from the sale of the earrings worn by the women of the politest nations in Europe. Long pin or screw gives place, "to this savage fashion, let blood be shed for our country, but let not wounds be inflicted in order to place jewels therein." It will be given, from the enamelled gold-button of the workwoman to the clusters of rubies, of pearls, of brilliants. Seeing a woman without earrings will then elicit the respectful remark, 'Tant is a woman of France!"

—Lieutenant-General de Schwinitz, the German Ambassador at the Austian Court, is matrimonially engaged to a daughter of the Hon. John Jay, the American Minister there.

—Attorney General Sir John Duke Coleridge's speech in the Tichborne trial, which was continued through six days, is the longest legal argument on record in any legal case in England, if not in the world. The famous speech of Miss Sheppard, in the celebrated Cannon street case, was twenty-four days long.

—Dr. H. Vogel, writing from Germany to the Philadelphia *Photographic Journal*, says of certain

A photographer made pictures of two brothers, who refused to take or pay for them on the ground that they were not likenesses. One complained, but the Judge was of the same opinion as the brothers, and decided that the pictures were not likenesses. Mr. Photographer then went home with his rejected pictures, and placed them in his show-window, with the label: "The murderers of Mrs. X——." The brothers then settled out of court, and alleged that it was a libel to expose their pictures with such a title, and, on his refusal to remove the placard, they entered suit. It remains to be seen how the Judge will decide in this new phase of the affair.

—Jenny Lind, who is as Florence with her husband, Reed Goldschmidt, looks very much as she did 20 years ago. A Washington lady told her at the Caswell's ball, given to General Sherman, that the people in America hadn't got over naming their favorites after her yet. "That do they remember me?" she says; "it's nice, you know, not to be forgotten."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23.

During the last two days the irregularity of the New York money market, which has fluctuated from stringency in one part of the day to ease at some other hour in the same day, has shown that the stringent spasms experienced there now are probably artificial, and are due to the manipulations of the bears in the stock market. During the last ten days exchange, which had been in favor of the West, and against New York, has changed completely around, and is now in favor of New York, thus indicating that the movement of capital which has been toward the West—and which was, probably, to some extent, the result of the payment of heavy amounts of insurance—has turned the other way, and that capital has begun to flow back to New York, in the payment for goods for the spring trade, and for money.

In this market money has been easy, while it has been comparatively stringent in New York; now money is growing stringent in the Western cities generally, and will, doubtless, become comparatively so here before the middle of April.

Exchange is quoted as the par $1,000 minimum for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

There is a trifle of gold weather up and down after the time when we usually begin to have spells of milder temperature has given the grain speculators a pretext for running up prices on the assumption that the spring will be a backward one. It must be acknowledged that it is at least three weeks too early for us to form even the prospects of the next crop in this part of the United States. As far as the wheat crop of the Pacific slope is concerned, we have no means of forming of which is much easier than ours—and would therefore be likely to experience more immediately the bad effects of the present backwardness of the season on this continent—the prospect is that the crop in that quarter of the world will be the largest ever known.

Clearings for the week, ending March 23, 1872:

Monday	$ 2,890,524 92
Tuesday	1,807,846 37
Wednesday	2,227,043 29
Thursday	2,114,071 02
Friday	3,004,237 07
Saturday	2,216,431 46
Total	$13,834,212 13
Last week	$13,899,347 70

LATER.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Gold firm at 109¾@110. Loans were at 4, 6 to 7 for carrying. The clearings were $22,000,000.

Government dull and steady.

The stock market, with the exception of Union Pacific, the pool in which appears to be unloading, has been dull and weak, with Pacific Mail, Northwest, Ohio & Mississippi, Erie, and Lake Shore as the features. In miscellaneous shares, Quicksilver preferred has been very active, and opened at 42½, sold up to and closed at 50. Erie stock is very scarce for delivery; as high as ¼ per cent was paid for the use of 100 shares until Monday. The market closed strong.

Money is easy at 6@7 per cent.

Southern securities dull and steady.

Sterling, 109¾.

Coupe, '81	113¾	Coupe, '67	112¾
Coupe, '65	111¾	Coupe, '68	113¾
Coupe, '64	111¾	10 40's	106
Coupe, '65	112¾	Currency 6's	116½
Coupe, '66	113¾		

State Bonds:

Missouris	86½	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	67½	Old North Carolinas	37½
New Tennessees	67½	New North Carolinas	37
New Virginias	65		

—Germany has the honor of owning nine executioners, whose annual income is over ten thousand dollars. The price to be paid by the Government for beheading a criminal is fixed at one hundred dollars.

—Madame Regina Dal Cin, a famous surgeon of Austria, having performed 150 successful operations in the City Hospital at Trieste, was rewarded by the municipal authorities with a letter of thanks and a purse of gold.

—One of the participants in the celebration at London of the anniversary of Tom Paine's birthday was an old bookseller named Truelove, who was frequently fined and imprisoned in other days for selling the "Rights of Man."

—The Baroness Talleyrand wore over $50,000 of jewels on a costume of a lady of Turkestan at a fancy dress ball recently.

—It is said in one obituary notice of M. Conti, Louis Napoleon's Cabinet chief, that "he had the strongest wish to be buried in Belgium, never to do so, and modestly sufficiently intrepid not to publish it."

—The Baroness Burdett Coutts, who is always engaged in some deed of charity, has again commenced to erect houses for the poor of London, as well as the large drinking-fountain in Edinburgh, Scotland.

—The foreign papers throw out some hints to the effect that the King of Belgium is the brother of Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, and when recently charged with indecent dressing, quoted in his defence a statute of that monarch, which says that "any freeman that covers the body from the neck to below the knee cannot be indecent."

—There is

WHO KILLED TECUMSEH?

Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, the Man.

Letter from General James S. Brisbin.

CAMP STAMBAUGH, }
Wyoming Ter., March 13, 1872. }

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Lately I have seen a story going the rounds of the newspapers, to the effect that Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, did not kill Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, as has been popularly supposed, but that the famous Chief actually came to his death from a shot fired by a private soldier belonging to a troop of cavalry from Scott County, Ky. As this story is in direct conflict with repeated statements made by me in my writings about Indians, it will not be improper for me to state the grounds on which I base my belief that *Colonel Johnson, and no one else, killed Tecumseh.*

First, let me put all the arguments that from time to time have been offered to convince the public that Colonel Johnson did not kill the great Chief, and then offer those I have for believing he did kill him,—leaving the reader to judge who is right or who is wrong in the matter.

Forty-two years ago Mr. A. K. M. McDowell, of Brandon, Miss., met with a Captain Massie, from Kentucky, who had settled near Palmyra, Mo., and who stated to him what follows:

I was First Lieutenant of the troop of cavalry from Scott County, Ky., which was commanded by Col. James Johnson, a brother of Colonel R. M. Johnson. My Captain acted as aid to the Colonel in the battle of the Thames, and the command of the troop devolved on me.

Colonel William Whitley, who had been on a scout, came to me just before the battle was commenced and said he had a presentiment that he would be killed in the coming battle; that he had been in a hundred fights, but had never felt so before; and made his will to me, which was, in the event of his death, I was to take his scalp and "Old Betsey" (his rifle), to his wife, in Garrard County, Ky. Having promised to execute his unacceptative will, we parted, and I saw Whitley no more alive.

After the fighting was over, a youth 17 or 18 years old, by the name of John King (or John W. King), nominally a member of Captain David Mason's troop from Garrard County, but who constantly attended Colonel Whitley in his scouts,—for Whitley was a boy of but 18 years old at that time,—said Colonel Whitley had directed him, before the engagement, to let me know it if anything happened to him in the fight, and added that Colonel Whitley was killed. I went immediately to the place with King, who pointed to a dead Indian, not distinguishable by his dress from the other Indians, but who was recognized afterward as Tecumseh. King said, "That Indian shot Colonel Whitley, and Whitley shot him; both guns cracked together, for I saw he was aiming at Colonel Whitley; the Colonel saw it, too, and threw a pistol at the Indian, but the Indian was too quick for him." When I picked up Whitley's gun ("Old Betsey"), I found it had not been discharged—the lock was still in it.

Mr. McDowell adds:

Tecumseh was shot in the left breast with two rifle-balls. It was well known that Colonel Whitley was in the habit of loading with two balls.

Probably this fact induced so large a majority of the soldiers who participated in the engagement to believe that Tecumseh was killed by Whitley. Certainly, no doubt, the same fact caused Captain Sam Davidson to believe that King shot him with Colonel Whitley's rifle. But Captain Massie's statement shows, conclusively, that John King killed Tecumseh with his own rifle, which even contains a suggestion with Whitley, he had reserved to load with two balls.

The statement in the above, that Colonel Whitley, in case he fell, *wished to be scalped, and his gun and scaly tailes to his wife*, would seem to need some explanation; but, passing over that, and the queer story about the dream, it is unfortunate for Mr. McDowell that he supposes Tecumseh died *from* two rifle-balls in the breast, when it is well known that the death-wound of Tecumseh was in the forehead, near the eyebrow.

Mr. McDowell says he does not know, neither could Captain Massie tell, what became of King; but his mother was a widow; they were very poor, and, after the war, moved to Tennessee.

Mr. McDowell concludes his statement with:

Captain Massie was a brother-in-law of Colonel Ben. Milam, of Texas, and very much such a man. These men, and others, some of the citizens of Northern Missouri who remember Captain William Massie, are well versed in Indian warfare. He was carried off by Indians during the first time it was ever in America, in 1835 or 1836.

Mr. W. T. Floyd, a soldier of the War of 1812, still living in Woodford County, Ky., and now 71 years of age, says that he was a soldier in Captain Davidson's company of Colonel R. M. Johnson's regiment, served in the Northwest, and was at the Battle of the Thames, and in his firm belief that his messmate, John King, killed Tecumseh.

A few days ago, a long and circumstantial account was published in the papers by one Archee, said old soldier, which contained facts that led him to believe that Colonel Whitley killed Tecumseh. Subsequently, Captain Davidson wrote and published a letter in which he affirmed that Tecumseh was killed by a private in his Company, named John King.

These are the arguments by which the truth of history is sought to be controverted; and now for the other side of the question:

Ten years ago, I saw Mr. Daniel Kuhns, in Pennsylvania, who was an old soldier, and at the Battle of the Thames, and *who saw Colonel Richard M. Johnson shoot Tecumseh* with a double-pistol. He described all the facts of the battle, and gave such minute particulars that there was no doubt left on my mind that the great Chief came to his death from a pistol-ball fired by Johnson from a weapon in the hands of Colonel Johnson.

Subsequently, I met, in Kentucky, Colonel Robert Johnson, who related to me all the facts of the battle, and the manner of the evidence as left not the shadow of a doubt that Richard M. Johnson slew Tecumseh.

Among this evidence were the papers of Colonel McKenney, who was for years Superintendent of Indian Affairs under President Madison, and who took evidence, for political reasons, concerning the killing of Tecumseh.

It is well known that Colonel McKenney was hostile to Johnson, and he is candid enough in his report to admit the fact; for he says:

Colonel Johnson and myself have never been in political friendship since the close of Mr. Monroe's Administration, and probably never will again; but that is no reason why I should do him an injustice, or fail to appreciate the many good qualities I know him to possess, or to give a just estimate upon his patriotic efforts whenever and wherever these have been displayed, whether in the field or in civil life; and, without looking upon the man who killed Tecumseh as being entitled, for that reason, to my vote for any place of profit or trust, I am ready to accord, abundant evidence, that Colonel R. M. Johnson *did kill Tecumseh*, and that none other than his own hand bereaved the brave and wonderfully-endowed Indian to the grave.

Some of the evidence referred to is as follows:

A Fetiowatteemie Indian, being at St. Louis, was asked by General Clark:

Q. Were you at the Battle of the Thames? A. I was.

Q. Did you see Tecumseh in that battle? A. I did.

Q. Did you see him shot? A. I did.

Q. Where were you just when he fell? A. Close by him.

Q. Who killed him? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you see the man who killed him? A. Yes.

Q. What sort of looking man was he? A. A short, thick man.

Q. Was he on horseback? A. Yes.

Q. What was the color of the horse he rode? A. A white horse.

Q. How do you know the short, thick man on the white horse killed Tecumseh? A. I saw him do it.

Q. When did you first see the man on the white horse? A. When he was galloping up in front of us.

Q. How did you know the short, thick man on the white horse killed Tecumseh? A. I saw him shoot him.

Q. Was he was galloping up in front of us.

Q. In front of who? A. Tecumseh and the rest of us.

Q. Well, how did it happen? A. The man's horse got tangled in the top of a tree that was blown down; and while he was there, Tecumseh raised his rifle and fired at him. I saw the man go to the ground from the smoke issuing from his hand; then the horse got out of the bushes; the man spurred him forward, and came close up to Tecumseh, who raised his tomahawk; but, just as he was going to fling it, the white man pulled a pistol, fired, Tecumseh fell, and we all ran away.

On hearing this statement, Colonel McKenney wrote a letter to Colonel Johnson, and inquired, without letting the Colonel know the object of his inquiry, what was the color of the horse he rode at the Battle of the Thames, and also if he was wounded at that battle, and, if so, what circumstances, and in what part of his person. Colonel Johnson replied by quite a long letter, from which I make the following extract.

I rode a white mare at the Battle of the Thames. While we were moving up on the Indians, my mare became entangled in the branches of a fallen tree, and came near throwing me; the tree lay beyond me, directly across my line of advance to the British line. While I was endeavoring to extricate my mare from the fallen tree, I saw Tecumseh, whom I knew well, and fired. I received the ball in the bridle-hand, near the upper joint of the fore-finger. I saw the Indian who fired, threw the rifle down in front of the bridle over my left arm. I spurred the mare forward, and, as I approached the line, the same Indian raised his tomahawk, when, with what strength I had left, I drew my pistol, and, rushing it, fired.

After this, Colonel Johnson knew nothing that happened in the battle; for, as soon as he fired, his mare, frightened by the noise of the explosion and pain from bullets shot into her by the Indians, wheeled suddenly and dashed back to the American lines, where she fell dead and Johnson became unconscious. He knew nothing about the effect of his shot at the time, and was as much surprised as any one could be when he succeeded after the battle that the Indian he had killed was the veritable Tecumseh.

The Indian examined by General Clark, when further questioned, made the following answers:

Q. How close were you to Tecumseh when he fell? A. About this far [showing the length of his arm].

Q. And you see where the ball hit Tecumseh? A. It hit him here [showing a place on the forehead, over the corner of one of the eyes.]

When the body of Tecumseh was brought in it was found that, beside the shot over the eye, there were two oblique cuts on the breast, as if made with a knife, and there was also a slight scar on one of the thighs. As soon as Colonel McKenney learned this, he wrote to Colonel Johnson, inquiring:

How was the pistol you fired at Tecumseh loaded, and at what part of the Chief's body did you aim?

Colonel Johnson replied:

The pistol was loaded with one ball and three buckshot. I could not positively say where, in the excitement of the moment, I arrived; but I was looking at the Chief in the face at the time, and it is likely the muzzle of the pistol covered his head when I discharged it.

There would seem to be little more proof required to establish the fact that Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh, but, if wanted, the following ought to settle the question:

Inquiry by General Clark of the Indian who saw Tecumseh killed: "Were there any other white men near the man on the white horse when he shot Tecumseh?"

A. There was one quite near him, and some farther back."

Q. Mightnot one of them have shot the Chief?

A. No. The man on the white horse rolled him.

The person who was near Colonel Johnson at the time is supposed to have been Daniel Kuhns, and the following is his statement:

We were advancing through the timber, and I saw Colonel Johnson come on full tilt upon a spirited white horse. The animal became partly unmanageable, and run into the top of a fallen tree. While there, an Indian fired at Johnson with a rifle, and hit him so that he came near falling off the horse; but he rallied and spurred him out of the brush. In jumping out, the horse came near where the Indian who had first stood, and I saw him raise his tomahawk, when the Colonel threw a pistol from the hostler, fired, and the Indian fell. Several Indians fired at the Colonel as he sat at the same moment, and his horse, being touched suddenly and galloped to the river.

Q. Are you very positive that Colonel Johnson killed the Indian who raised the tomahawk? A. I am.

Q. Did you ascertain precisely who the Indian was? A. It was Tecumseh.

Q. Might not some one else have shot Tecumseh? A. The Indian they showed me, and said they said was Tecumseh, was killed by Colonel Johnson.

Q. Where did the ball hit Tecumseh? A. Over the eye.

Q. Were there any other wounds on the Chief's body? A. Yes, two cuts on the breast and one in the thigh; they looked as if they had been made by slugs.

Q. What kind of hole was made in the Chief's head? A. A large hole answering to the bore of Colonel Johnson's pistol.

Q. If he had been shot with a rifle, would not the bullet-hole have been smaller? A. No; some of the Kentuckians had rifles with immense bores; but I am sure Colonel Johnson, and no one else, hit Tecumseh.

It is probable that Colonel Whitley, and even John King, fired at the Chief; but it is almost impossible that either of them hit him. The cuts on the breast, mentioned so positively by Mr. McDowell, might readily have been mistaken for bullet-holes; but, admitting that they were, who inflicted the one over the eye, and the cut in the leg of the Chief?

From Colonel Johnson's position, he being on horseback, and the Chief below him on the ground, the buckshot would naturally range downward, and inflict the wounds found on the breast and thigh.

It is now nearly sixty years since the Battle of the Thames was fought; but, at the time, 3,999 soldiers out of the 4,000 who went from Kentucky under General Shelby believed that Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh. It must also be remembered that Colonel Richard M. Johnson was a notable politician; sat, I believe, in both Houses of Congress, and was Vice President of the United States from 1837 to 1841, under the Administration of President Martin Van Buren; and that political strife ran high between the contending parties, causing them to utter all sorts of falsehoods and slanders against each other. While one party sought to make political capital out of the mere circumstance of Colonel Johnson having killed Tecumseh, the other, by forgeries and lies, sought to prove that Johnson did not kill him at all. It is a re-echo of the old Whig lies about Colonel Johnson that we now hear in the papers; though why they should be revived at this late date, I cannot imagine, unless it is because Colonel Johnson yet has enemies alive, who think, now that time has brought forward a new generation and dimmed the recollection of the old, it will be a good time to revive the slanders against him; but, if that be the object of these lies and ruffians who have survived their time for wicked purposes, they will find themselves woefully mistaken, for Colonel Johnson still has friends living, both among the people and in the press, who are able and willing to defend his reputation against all comers whomsoever.

Fortunately for Colonel Johnson, his reputation does not rest wholly upon the fact of his having killed Tecumseh, but upon the loftier qualities of patriotism and statesmanship, that served the country so long and honorably in the field and in Congress; he was Vice President of the United States for four years, and always esteemed an able and honest man. It, therefore, is of little moment if it matters little whether he *did or did not* kill an Indian sixty years ago; still, the truth of history is something, and attacks on the dead are becoming too common in this country. It is time the Americans should learn to follow the old Roman maxim, which says, "Speak nothing of the dead but what is true," which is good; and, if you cannot say good of them, keep silent altogether.

JAMES S. BRISBIN.

STUDIES BY THE WAYSIDE.

II.

Concerning Windows.

It is a clear plate of glass that lets the light of Heaven into my room. There are no spots or flaws in it, and it gives me a very distinct view of the outside world. The bare trees and cold houses are plainly defined, as well as the shivering people who are hurrying by in the storm. The snow-flakes flutter gently down, clustering softly about the brown, dead branches, lying white and still upon the steps over the way, and trying in vain to cover the rags of a sad-faced child whose tired eyes look wistfully out of a great loneliness, as she turns away from the closed door, a little, solitary, forgotten dot in the wide, desolate world.

All this, and much more, I see through my window; for the glass is clear and faithful as truth, veiling nothing and hiding nothing. If it were ever so slightly rose-tinted, I should look out upon a scene glowing with summer warmth, instead of this stern, wintry one, and the little, ragged figure, with the snowflakes falling around it, would shine through the rosy shower with a grace so soft and picturesque that I should quite forget the sorrowful heart within. If I had never looked through any other glass, no doubt I should also feel profound pity and contempt, for my neighbors whose windows happened to be so dark and flawed that they could see no sunshine, no beautiful tints, no glory of cloud and sky, only the dingy roofs and crooked houses, and deformed people, and a gloomy shadow resting like a pall upon the world. Perhaps I should try so convince the poor, deluded beings that snow was pink instead of black; that they were very much mistaken about trees and houses, which, had at least a practical use in the world, and were very brightly colored; that mankind, as a rule, grew straight, although they always had extremely brilliant complexions, and were the purest white, and, finally, that they must be especially on their guard with ignorant people who told them that the sky was blue, as they were, no doubt, victims of deceptive vision, and that nobody could see that there was no such thing as a blue sky, or a black one. Very likely I might quarrel with the obstinate people who would not believe that the sky was red. If I had power enough, I might even burn them as witches or heretics, and all because their glass happened to be of different color from mine.

Fortunately for the heretics, I can raise my window, and let its clearness by looking on a world that would just as it does in broad sunlight; but the inner windows, which we all carry with us, are not so easily raised, and yet it is that people are so much at odds because they cannot see alike, when God's eternal truth is shining purely and brightly all of the time, only it gets sadly discolored and awry on its way to human souls. Indeed, it often goes through a process of double refraction, and never gets there at all. People imagine that they see the truth, when they are only looking into a highly-polished reflector, at a glorified image of themselves.

Janet, who looks over my shoulders from time to time, says that I have found a very roundabout way of asserting that people are apt to be selfish. She also remarks, rather spitefully, it seems to me, that she knows a great many people who are so fond of looking at themselves that they never see anybody else; which, I have no doubt, is quite true. But Janet is a very matter-of-fact young woman, and puts things rather bluntly. I think that Janet's glass has got cracked or broken in some way, she has such an eye for flaws. If an angel came straight from Heaven, especially a feminine angel, she would instantly find a spot upon one of her wings, and declare that her robes didn't fit well; that Gabriel hadn't taught her to sing properly; that she hadn't any voice to begin with; and that she didn't mean to make as good. It may be that the shadow of some great grief has fallen upon Janet, and so darkened her window that the light cannot get through them again, and that is why she takes such unpleasant views of things. It must be a terrible misfortune to see the world, all one's life, through the shadow of a grief. But one might look upwards, and gather light and warmth from the Great Sun that is always shining beyond the clouds; and I have observed that, when the soul is illuminated in that way, it is apt to become a sort of radiator that drives away shadows.

This brings me back to the point where Janet interrupted me. I was just alluding to the self-radiating power of the soul; a power which is both a blessing and misfortune; a blessing when it radiates light, but a misfortune when it only sends out darkness, or an atmosphere so heavy that no sunshine can struggle through it; a blessing to the lover who sees the world rose-colored through the brilliant hue of his own fancies, but a misfortune to the hypochondriac, who looks through the dark cloud of a gloomy imagination.

Love is the truest of glasses, and gives to wand-ring mortals their sole glimpses of Asdat Paradise. It may make you, oh, cold-est of skeptics! a god or a goddess in the eyes of some deluded one, hide your long ears, wrathful your rough temples with the flaxen flowers, shroud your limbs in Heaven-dyed veil, and turn your shrillest tones into music.

"Suppose that some one breaks the glass and exposes the divinity?" observes Janet, cynically. "Your veiled divinities are good things for divorce-courts. For my part, I should rather know the whole truth, and make up my mind to it."

Then she adds that Janet would be heroic, if she made up her mind; but I have no idea what suggested the subject of divorces, as I had not alluded to any such disagreeable possibilities. Some people are meditating upon it, although, for what practical purpose, I cannot imagine, unless she proposes a missionary lecturing tour, and is going to select the Feejee Islands, and the sympathetic features of Madam Carr bent over him day and night; but that is all. People imagine that they see the truth, when they are only looking into a highly-polished reflector, at a glorified image of themselves.

Janet, who looks over my shoulders from time to time, says that I have found a very roundabout way of asserting that people are apt to be selfish. She also remarks, rather spitefully, it seems to me, that she knows a great many people who are so fond of looking at themselves that they never see anybody else; which, I have no doubt, is quite true. But Janet is a very matter-of-fact young woman, and puts things rather bluntly. I think that Janet's glass has got cracked or broken in some way, she has such an eye for flaws. If an angel came straight from Heaven, especially a feminine angel, she would instantly find a spot upon one of her wings, and declare that her robes didn't fit well; that Gabriel hadn't taught her to sing properly; that she hadn't any voice to begin with; and that she didn't mean to make as good. It may be that the shadow of some great grief has fallen upon Janet, and so darkened her window that the light cannot get through them again, and that is why she takes such unpleasant views of things. It must be a terrible misfortune to see the world, all one's life, through the shadow of a grief. But one might look upwards, and gather light and warmth from the Great Sun that is always shining beyond the clouds; and I have observed that, when the soul is illuminated in that way, it is apt to become a sort of radiator that drives away shadows.

This brings me back to the point where Janet interrupted me. I was just alluding to the self-radiating power of the soul; a power which is both a blessing and misfortune; a blessing when it radiates light, but a misfortune when it only sends out darkness, or an atmosphere so heavy that no sunshine can struggle through it; a blessing to the lover who sees the world rose-colored through the brilliant hue of his own fancies, but a misfortune to the hypochondriac, who looks through the dark cloud of a gloomy imagination.

Love is the truest of glasses, and gives to wand-ring mortals their sole glimpses of Asdat Paradise. It may make you, oh, coldest of skeptics! a god or a goddess in the eyes of some deluded one, hide your long ears, wrathful your rough temples with the flaxen flowers, shroud your limbs in Heaven-dyed veil, and turn your shrillest tones into music.

"Suppose that some one breaks the glass

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF CHICAGO.

An Historical Romance.

Written for The Chicago Tribune, by G. Hamt.

CHAPTER VI.

SURGEON PUFFER AND A CRITICAL CASE.

The intense excitement bordering on, or rather a species of, insanity, which sustained Bradley through such protracted and superhuman effort, was succeeded by as powerful a reaction; and he arose from that fit of prostration unconscious of the part he had acted, and lost to all remembrance of the past. He was taken with the wounded and conveyed by the ambulance corps to Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, the nearest military station on the line of march; and the scene of the late gallant defence of Captain Zachary Taylor, the future Major General and President.

Captain Taylor was greatly interested in the brave young officer, who had shown himself such a tower of strength on the field of battle, and committed him to the Surgeon, enjoining the most unremitting care. "The country has no such men as that to spare," he remarked. During Bradley's progress thither he manifested no interest in the direction or object of the journey; and, for two days succeeding his arrival, he wandered about in a sort of stupor, his features wearing a vacant and bewildered expression. On being addressed, he made no reply, but put his hand to his head, as if suffering acute pain.

On the evening of the second day Captain Taylor called on the Surgeon to inquire after his patient.

"Good morning, Surgeon Puffer," said the Captain, addressing a pursy little man, whose form see med swelled and his eyes distended with a sense of his importance.

"Good morning, Captain," responded the Surgeon, bustling about to hand him a camp-stool, and breathing very hard as he resumed his seat.

"How are your patients, Surgeon?"

"Doing well, Captain! doing well! Some severe cases, but they yield to scientific treatment. And that reminds me of an interesting case, Captain. I performed one of the prettiest pieces of surgery, to-day, I ever saw in my life. A ball had entered the os nalis, near the root of the nose, tore through the roof of the mouth, and came out under the left jaw. It was a beautiful job, Captain. I'd like to have you see it."

"Pardon me, Surgeon, but how is the young officer?"

"The young officer," said the Surgeon, with a profound air, as he leaned back and inflated his chest, "the young officer—until continues in a state of coma, with all the cerebral phenomena preceding acute encephalitis."

"You forget," said the Captain, suppressing a smile that was struggling to find expression, "that I am not versed in your scientific terms. I must beg you to confine yourself to plain English."

"I beg pardon, Captain! I beg pardon! The fact is, the scientific terms are so expressive that I often use them without realizing that others may not be familiar with them. There is a meaning in them, Captain, that English cannot convey. But as I was saying, the young officer still continues in a state of coma, with cerebral phenomena preceding encephalitis. Now and then a brave spirit—caught a glimpse of the pure light outside, and tried to let it in among the dusty and darkened altars; but some suffered, and others died, and yet others, if that be the object of their being, only lay the foundation of other temples with windows of a different color, and more pouny rushlights. And the world has gone on quarrying over its ruins, and the weary sons have sat down under the trees on the hillsides, looking for warmth and consolation to the Light that shone upon the mountains of Palestine eighteen centuries ago. Perhaps they are waiting still for the transparent temple of Truth that has been promised so often, but I fear it will only be found in the New Jerusalem. For now we see through a glass darkly."

"Do you call those views Orthodox or Heterodox?" inquires Janet, rather severely.

Really, my dear, I don't know. It depends somewhat upon the color of your glass. But I never used long words. I was only looking out of my window.

C. R. G.

THE BREWING OF SOMA.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The fagots blazed, the caldron's smoke
Upcurled around the green wood oak;
"Bring hot soy from the hollow oak,
Bring rolling sap," the brewers spoke,
In the childhood of the world.

And brewed they well or brewed they ill,
The priests alone best know and tell.
First tasted, and then drank their fill,
And shouted with one voice and will,
"Behold the birth of gods!"

They drank, and lo! in heart and brain,
A new, wild life began to reign.
The gray of hair grew young again,
The sick man laughed away his pain,
The cripple leaped and ran.

"Drink, mortals, what the gods have sent,
Forget your sorrow and your woe."
So sang the priests. From tent to tent
The Soma's sacred madness went,
A storm of drunken joy.

Then knew each rapt inebriate
A winged and glorious birth,
Soared upward, with strange joy elate,
Beat, with light hand, the bird's mute gate,
And, sobered, sank to earth.

The land with Soma's praises rang;
On tiger's banks of shade
In lily arms the damsels sang
In joy of life of mortal pang
All men to Soma prayed.

The morning twilight of the race
Broke on the hills with rosy hues;
And still with wondering eyes we trace
The simple prayers to Soma's grace,
The childlike rites we use.

As in that child-world's early year,
Each after age has striven
By music, incense, virgin prayer,
And fragrance, to bring the skies more near,
Or lift men up to heaven!—

Some fever of the blood and brain,
Some self-exalting spell,
Some excitant to lend relief to pain,
The Dervish dance, the Orphic strain,
The wild-haired Bacchanal's yell,

The desert's hair-grown hermit-sunk
The slender nun's self-torturing throes,
The naked Santon, hasnish-drunk,
The cloister madness of the monk,
All blasphemously rose

And yet the past comes round again,
And new doth old reshi;
In sensual transports wild as vain
We bring to many a Christian fane
The heathen Soma still!

Dear Lord and father of mankind,
Forgive our foolish ways!
Reclothe us in our rightful mind,
In purer lives thy service find,
In deeper reverence, praise.

In simple trust like theirs who heard
Beside the Syrian sea,
The gracious calling of the Lord,
Let us, like them, without a word,
Rise up and follow thee.

O Sabbath rest, by Galilee!
O calm of hills above,
Where Jesus knelt to share with thee
The silence of eternity,
Interpreted by love!

With that deep hush subduing all
Our words and works that drown
The tender whisper of thy call,
As noiseless let thy blessing fall
As fell thy manna down.

Drop thy still dews of quietness,
Till all our strivings cease;
Take from our souls the stain and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess
The beauty of thy peace.

Breathe thro ngh the heats of our desire
Thy coolness and thy balm;
Let sense be dumb, let flesh retire;
Speak through the earthquakes, wind and fire,
O still, small voice of calm.

—The Atlantic for April.

How an Arkansas Magistrate Gratified a Fancy for Fat 'Possum.

From a Memphis paper.

In our neighbouring city of Helena resides a gentleman of color named Moore, who rejoices in the double distinction of being a Magistrate, and of having a weakness concerning the quadruped known as "possum." Just across the river, in Tunica County, resides another "sullud gemman," who, when not a Magistrate, is more than free foot on the 'possum question. His name is Clem. Clem has a tradition that 'possum is born to follow him around like a dog. Having some business in Helena recently, he crossed over there accompanied, as usual, by his pet companion, Sterling. Squire Moore, on one of the boulevards of that metropolis, he exchanged with him the greetings of the day, when the following conversation ensued:

"Squire Moore Look yere, Clem, what yer take fur dat yere 'possum?

Clem. Ah, Squah, I don't care to sell him, but if you wahs him I'll let you have him fur five dollahs.

Squire M. Git out, nigga; I'll gub you two dollar.

Clem. Can't sell him fur dat, nohow,

saying which Clem went his way down the boulevard, the possum, whose sleekness attracted the eye of the magistrate, trotting along gently in the rear.

The Squire looked nonplussed for a moment, but seeing a policeman or Constable in the distance, his face suddenly brightened, and he struck an attitude of hungry reflection.

Calling to him the minion of the law, he said:

"Arrest dat niggah wid de possum, and brang both into my court at once."

The minion of the law did as ordered, and soon Clem and his possum trembled in the presence of the mighty Moore.

"Look yere," said the magistrate, "you'se accused of being drunk and disorderly. Wat's you'se got to say fur yuself?"

Clem stoutly denied his innocence and protested against the charge.

"No use talking, Clem," said the magistrate, "dis yere Court ner makes a mistake, and kin't gwine to be fooled in dese promises."

Saying which the learned exponent of the law turned to a great-looking cocky statute in one corner, and said:

"Sister Klora, dis darkey am fined five dollar; take him, fur drunk and disorderly, and breach of de peace."

Clem said he didn't have the money, and asked the privilege to run the river and get it.

The Magistrate objected, but finally consented on condition that Clem would leave "de possum" in security till his return.

And that's how Squire Moore, the black jurist of Helena, got his possum.

CHAPTER VII.

LOST CHARACTERS REAPPEAR.

Let us return to the scene of the late encounter, on the bank of the St. Joseph's, large numbers of the savages crossed across the river, where to have followed them would have been striking at an invisible foe, skulking behind trees and thickets, ever retreating, ever advancing, and keeping up a harassing and deadly fire, which it would have been impossible to return.

The pursuit was therefore abandoned, and nothing remained but to fire the village, and leave it to the flames to complete the work of destruction. How effectually it was accomplished was recorded the following morning, in the smouldering ruins, from which a light smoke still issued, as the early winds blew over it, fanning to renewed life some expiring heap of embers; while thickly around lay those who had fallen in the bloody contest, and whose spirits, raging with the fiercest passions, had been summoned without an instant's reflection, before Him who came "to bring peace on earth and good will toward men."

No sleep had visited the eyes of Grace that night, as she lay in the silent forest, surrounded by savage forms, whose heavy breathing fell upon her excited senses like whispered murmurs of evil spirits flitting through the air.

Through the naked branches overhead, she viewed the clouds swiftly pursuing each other across the heavens; and to her imagination they took the form of the serried ranks of contending armies; in the dull roar of the distant surf, she heard the sound of battle; while the night-wind sighed through the trees like grief for the slain.

The following morning, the Indians revisited the scene of the battle, and Grace rejoined Andrew and Sarah. A search was then made among the slain, and a weight was lifted from the heart of Grace with the assurance that Bradley was not among them,—a weight in comparison to which all other trials were nothing.

A council held by the Indians decided them against following the war-path for the present,—a decision that was favored on account of the scarcity of food among them.

As they were about to depart, the young warrior who had captured Grace, the preceding night, ceremoniously approached, and directed her to follow him to his canoe.

"Do not separate me from my friends," pleaded Grace, "or I shall die of grief."

"Me white squaw," grunted the savage, seizing her by the arm.

"Sairy, I'm afraid I must have a fuss with that red-skin," said Andrew. "See here, mister," he said, approaching the Indian, and striving to be calm, "this company belong together."

"Hugh!" was the response, and, impatient of delay, the Indian forced Grace forward him with a grasp that made her cry out with pain.

"If anybody's rough to her, they must be rough to me," was Andrew's promise to Bradley, and, acting on the impulse of the moment, without considering for an instant the consequences, he dealt a blow with his muscular arm that felled the savage without a struggle.

He quickly arose, however, and darted upon Andrew with his knife.

Andrew parried the attack, and met his assailant with another blow, that again stretched him upon the earth. By the time he arose for a second attack, Black Partridge stood between them and the combatants.

"Topeenebee?" he said, extending his arm with a lingly grace, "beware how you approach the white squaw. She has a charm from the Great Spirit. White warriors dare not harm her. Did you not see the white chief fight our braves? They were like children before him. He was because he defended the white squaw. Topeenebee falls before a pale-face with no weapons, because he comes within the charmed circle. Go, Topeenebee, seek a squaw from your own tribe, lest you offend the Great Spirit, and his anger consume you. The prisoners come with me from across the big lake, and they go with me to my lodge in the forest."

Black Partridge had artfully appealed to the superstitious nature of the savage; and that the spirit was not in vain, was proved by the varying emotions of his countenance during the speech. At its close, he raised his bandoin an expressive attitude, as if in preaching to his band, and with angry spirit, and, dropping his head, silently retired.

Soon they were upon the river, rapidly descending with the current, to its mouth. This they reached on the lake, on the 1st of November, and the bleak winds blew across the lake, searching their frames with relentless power, and tossing their canoes like feathers upon the waters, thus rendering off to the forests, to give place to other winds following upon their track, they bowled with fury upon every object that offered check to the liberty of their mad progress.

It was a wintry journey, but it took the Indians from the settlements in their southern territory, to where game was more abundant. For six days they paddled their canoes along the shores of Michigan; then, landing at different points, they quietly disappeared in the confines of the wilderness. A wilderness where civilized man would wonder in mazes until, exhausted in the vain effort to extricate himself, he sinks down amid the solitudes, and his flesh becomes food for the wolf and the vulture; but which, to the cunning craft of the Indian, is an open volume, written by Nature's hand, in language plain and unmistakable, and which he cons with as much intelligence and interest as the erudite student his classic page.

Guided by their unerring senses, they pursued their several routes, until each found some favorable locality, and built his camp; then, beside some spring or watercourse, he built his lodge there, to remain until the balmy air of spring should invite him to the lakes, and to another season of indulgence.

Grace and her companions were domiciled with the family of Black Partridge; and, under his favor, they were treated with due consideration.

Many a dusky brave sought his lodge to woo the "white squaw;" but the chief was agreeably disappointed in a delicate regard for her devotion to the absent white chief, and shielded her from the persecutions of her suitors.

Some of them were persistent, and remonstrated him with the angry taunt that he guarded her for a pale-face; but he replied with his native majesty, and his will was respected.

He intuitively recognized the inherent integrity of Andrew's character; and, with his pledge that he would not attempt an escape, he left him at liberty to assist him in ranging their hunting-grounds with him.

Sometimes they took long journeys; and, in the chase, would come within the borders of the Ottawas, on the north, or the Ojibwas, to the northeast, with whom the Pottawatomies were at peace. Then they would return with the flesh of bear, moose, and deer; or, perhaps, with the skins of beaver, wolf, and black squirrel. Sometimes they made short trips, and brought in wild fowl and turkeys.

Thus their time was spent in stocking their lodge with an abundance of provisions against the long winter. Way, also, they got valuable furs for traffic with the traders. Andrew was so captivated with this phase of savage life that Sarah entertained fears that he would be unwilling to return to the civilized world when he was permitted to do so. Grace wisely refrained from any expressions of grief, and acknowledged the justice of the course he adopted, and even yielded to the fascinations of the forest, and sometimes even caught herself humming the fragments of a gay air, long forgotten in the trials she had experienced.

The glow of health again o'erspread her features, and her eyes beamed with the light of other days. Still deep in the inmost recess of hearts welled up the waters of pure and devoted affection; and often she pensive and unconscious sigh told that her thoughts were far away, in some trysting-place sacred to the memory of her lover.

CHAPTER VIII.

ANDREW EXPRESSES HIMSELF.

The hunting-season ended, and winter set in. The icy monarch descended from his kingdom in the north, and fettered the streams, and sealed up the fountains, and clogged the forest with snow; and the crystal pendants from the branches glistened with the suns of mid-winter.

The lodge of Black Partridge was thickly lined with furs which their provident care had supplied. Sometimes from the piercing cold, Grace and her companions would gather around the lodge-fire with their dusky associates, and, in the fickle fire-light, converse in low tones of the scenes of the past and their hopes for the future, while the trees cracked with the frosts, and stern winter reigned with unyielding sway.

At night, they reclined on their rude couches of bear and deer skins, with a feeling of security, though the distant cry of the hungry wolf was borne upon the midnight air. Often, during the wintry hours, Grace and Sarah would join the squaws in stringing the cylindrical beads, so ingeniously wrought from the shells, and in wearing their white and purple shades into the belts of wampum; or, varying their labors, they would assist in the primitive culinary operations. While Black Partridge was engaged in fashioning, from the soft red stone, the bowl of a calumet, or in ornamenting the pipe-stem with feathers; and Andrew was tasking his ingenuity in constructing, from the thin strips of wood and leathern thongs, the elliptical snow-shoe.

Here, in the shadows of the wilderness, with his family around him, the inscrutable reserve of the old warrior melted under the social influences; and, in the reflective mood excited by his pipe, he would converse without restraint; or, gliding with an easy transition into the impassioned language of his emotional nature, he would draw from an inexhaustible fund of legendary lore and paint in glowing colors the miraculous interpositions of his gods, and the renowned achievements of his ancestors; while his auditors, bound by the spell of his eloquence, regarded him with wonder and awe.

"Miss Grace," said Andrew, arousing himself, as if from a trance, at the close of one of these recitals; "I've heard our parson at home talk ever since I was a boy; and he is accounted smart in them parts—"

"You'll never see his like here," said Sarah. "Don't you remember his sermon on your Uncle Jonathan's funeral?"

"I think I oughter."

"As for man, his days are as the grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more."

repeated Sarah, imbued with the spirit of the text. "Deacon Ames said it was the most powerful sermon he ever sot under. There wasn't a dry eye in the house, Miss Grace; and, as for the Elders, it did seem sometimes as if he'd break down himself."

"I remember," said Andrew; "but, as I was sayin', I've heard him ever since I was a boy; but I never heard any book-larnin' that moved me like that Indian's talk, though his doctrine is very different from what I've been brought up to. In the first place, he has no God for he calls the Great Spirit; then there are Manitous of the forest, and Manitous of the waters, and he sees them in the clouds, and hears them in the thunder; they are present at his feasts, they protect him in his battles, and lead him to wonderful deeds. Well, either he ought to be taught different, or—"

"You jest stick to your Bible," said Sarah, "and follow the advice the parson give you when you left home; and let such notions as them alone."

"The Indian," said Grace, "is the child of Nature, and he is governed by his ideas of God, as revealed to his senses in the varied forms, in the earth, air, and water, which his nature presents herself to his untutored mind."

"You don't think he'll be saved, Miss, unless he is enlightened and converted?" said Sarah.

"If he serves God according to the best of his knowledge,—and I believe our protector does,—I do not think he will be punished for not performing what he is ignorant of."

"Then how much better off is the enlightened Christian?"

"In proportion as the enlightened Christian will enter upon a higher and more refined life, of course, than the heathen devotee will be fitted for by the blind worship of his conception of a Higher Power."

Answered like a parson," said Andrew.

"I guess we shall all git to preachin' if we stay here long. Somehow there is somethin' so grand about this wild spot; and we seem so small under these towerin' trees, a-stretchin' their snow-covered branches toward the skies, that, in the solemn stillness, one can't help but—Well I never sailed like that afore, and I'll have to give it up now;" and his eloquent features expressed the spirit of awe that overpowered him, but which his language failed to convey.

[To be continued.]

JUSTICE OF THE PERIOD.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK CANvasser to sell a new and very useful book for all classes of business men, banks, etc. To the right person the exclusive agency will be given. Address, for reference, which must be first-class, E. W. ALLINGER 76 Fulton st., New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WELL recommended in the trade, and can give good reference, can find employment as salesman in the cigar and tobacco line at 248 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-EXPERIenced dry goods salesman. M. HONIGACH, 260 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD DINING-room boys that understand the business; no others need apply. For further information call at 32 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the management of horses; must be able to make a cure, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to H. MILWARD, 1218 Indiana-av.

WANTED—5 BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE BILLS for Professor Macalister. Come to the Journal box office Monday morning, March 25, from 6 to 10 o'clock. HOWARD & CO., Agents.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm near city; wife must be a good cook and baker; to board wages. Call on or address J. HALL, 257 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—2 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin; good pay; steady work for 2 years. Apply at 32 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FROM $2 TO $5 PER day cash; no risk. Call on Monday, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. at Room No. 6 Walker-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCALE SALESmen. Call at 1214 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE MAN, TO sell by sampling and delivering, cheap lots of Cigars. Address L 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT Room 30, Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, 16 TO 19 years old, residing with parents, for office. Address in own handwriting, WHOLESALE, care this office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, for the city, to sell neckties, at 154 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIVE MEN IN THIS CITY AND vicinity, each county, town, and village in the West, to solicit for subscriptions and advertisements for two popular Eastern family publications. Call at once on or address R. C. MACHESNEY, 68 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE EXPERIenced tea, coffee and spice salesman, with good wholesale trade in the city; will pay salary or commission. Address T 24, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN FOR the tea trade; must be able to control trade of 2000 to 3000 lbs per annum; first class reference required. Address W 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE WANT TO ARRANGE WITH A travelling man of ability to solicit for us among country shippers. Address 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN IN-fluence trade, to take orders for shirts and underwear on commission. Address W 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELling salesman in the hat and cap business, for Western town. Must have a good party and be well acquainted with the Western trade, as house is extending trade. Address, stating salary expected and second man or porter. None but those having experience need apply. FARNSWORTH, FAY & CO., 74 and 76 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO SELL CIGARS to the city trade; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, JOBBER, Tribune Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR BY AN OLD ESTablished real estate house. None who is addicted to drink need apply. Must give good security and be satisfactory. Address, with reference, at 94 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A SHOP WHERE hats are manufactured; also salesmen. Trade to be carried on. Must be a thoroughly competent gentleman and have a general knowledge of millinery. Address G 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARVER, ON HOUSE work, also farmer, at Phœnix Mills, north-west corner Carroll and Sangamon sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHS, AC customed to making vises, hammers, tools, &c., also 3 or 4 steady helpers. Chicago Vise & Tool Co., 16 Fulton-st.

WANTED—3 MEN TO GLAZE SHOW CASES, at ACKERSON & WORTHINGS, 843 and 845 State-st.

WANTED—2 MORE GOOD JOB PRINTERS, TO work on our Pictorial Advertiser. PICTORIAL ADVERTISER CO., 63 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TWO FURNACEMEN, WHO ARE first-class in ard sheet iron workers. M. W. & J. LESTER, 1068 Indiana-st.

WANTED—TIMBER, HEELER, AND FINisher; steady work. 572 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, APPLY AT 218 South State-st, on Monday, March 25, from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, BY AN OLD established firm, in a pleasant village, about 100 miles from Chicago; one capable of carrying on a good country shop, honest, industrious, temperate, and moral. Married man preferred. Good wages and a lasting home to the right party. Points as good, chance for a competent, steady man. Inquire of FRANK STUB, Box 66 Co., corner West Harrison and Green-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SILVER-POLISHer, at the Chicago Nickel Works, 211 and 213 Lake-st., near Van Buren. One that can buff preferred.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER—A FIRST CLASS workman can find a permanent position in a city 30 miles south of Chicago; apply, with references to AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY, 167 Lake-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH FOR HORSE shoeing and jobbing work. Apply at 34 Thirteenth-st., near State.

WANTED—AT 346 STATE-ST., A FIRST-class journeyman nailer.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS WAGON MAKERS to go to Wisconsin. Inquire of ALEX. GAMMON & SON, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER, TO GO INTO the country. Call at 178 st., and enter at 2d door. TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, 8 PAINTers, at 1 Dearborn Park. Steady and first-class hands need apply.

WANTED—CARPENTER, TO TRIM INSIDE of house. 1 DEARBORN PARK.

WANTED—A PICTURE FRAME MOULDER JOHN C. HAAS & CO., 44 and 78 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAINTER TO GO to the country. Address, with terms, box 1, 743, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD TURNER, at 56 Monday, at 8 o'clock. E. T. SMITH & CO., 54 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH, AT 68 West Lake-st., near Canal.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGESMITH, AND workman, one who understands wheels and gearing; at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWISS (UNmarried) 25 a store, or as waiter. Is willing to do anything to learn the trade. Address, for three days, M C, 441 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a country wholesale house; hard work no objection; first-class reference. Address P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; employment of some kind; would prefer learning some trade. Address E 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN about 22 years of age, as salesman in a hat and cap, or gents' furnishing goods store; salary not so much an object as to get a knowledge of the business. Address Box 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a grocery store, one well acquainted with the trade; a steady, temperate, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to H. MILWARD, 1218 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; employment of some kind; would prefer learning some trade. Address E 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as salesman in a lumber yard; has had 18 years experience in this city. Best of reference furnished. Inquire at Room No. 6 Walker-st., at 7:30 p. m.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCALE SALESmen. Call at 1214 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE MAN, TO sell by sampling and delivering, cheap lots of Cigars. Address L 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT Room 30, Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, 16 TO 19 years old, residing with parents, for office. Address in own handwriting, WHOLESALE, care this office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, for the city, to sell neckties, at 154 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIVE MEN IN THIS CITY AND vicinity, each county, town, and village in the West, to solicit for subscriptions and advertisements for two popular Eastern family publications. Call at once on or address R. C. MACHESNEY, 68 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE EXPERIenced tea, coffee and spice salesman, with good wholesale trade in the city; will pay salary or commission. Address T 24, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN FOR the tea trade; must be able to control trade of 2000 to 3000 lbs per annum; first class reference required. Address W 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE WANT TO ARRANGE WITH A travelling man of ability to solicit for us among country shippers. Address 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN INfluence trade, to take orders for shirts and underwear on commission. Address W 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELling salesman in the hat and cap business, for Western town. Must have a good party and be well acquainted with the Western trade, as house is extending trade. Address, stating salary expected and second man or porter. None but those having experience need apply. FARNSWORTH, FAY & CO., 74 and 76 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO SELL CIGARS to the city trade; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, JOBBER, Tribune Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR BY AN OLD ESTablished real estate house. None who is addicted to drink need apply. Must give good security and be satisfactory. Address, with reference, at 94 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A SHOP WHERE hats are manufactured; also salesmen. Trade to be carried on. Must be a thoroughly competent gentleman and have a general knowledge of millinery. Address G 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARVER, ON HOUSEwork, also farmer, at Phœnix Mills, north-west corner Carroll and Sangamon sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHS, AC customed to making vises, hammers, tools, &c., also 3 or 4 steady helpers. Chicago Vise & Tool Co., 16 Fulton-st.

WANTED—3 MEN TO GLAZE SHOW CASES, at ACKERSON & WORTHINGS, 843 and 845 State-st.

WANTED—2 MORE GOOD JOB PRINTERS, TO work on our Pictorial Advertiser. PICTORIAL ADVERTISER CO., 63 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TWO FURNACEMEN, WHO ARE first-class in ard sheet iron workers. M. W. & J. LESTER, 1068 Indiana-st.

WANTED—TIMBER, HEELER, AND FINisher; steady work. 572 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, APPLY AT 218 South State-st, on Monday, March 25, from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, BY AN OLD established firm, in a pleasant village, about 100 miles from Chicago; one capable of carrying on a good country shop, honest, industrious, temperate, and moral. Married man preferred. Good wages and a lasting home to the right party. Points as good, chance for a competent, steady man. Inquire of FRANK STUB, Box 66 Co., corner West Harrison and Green-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SILVER-POLISHer, at the Chicago Nickel Works, 211 and 213 Lake-st., near Van Buren. One that can buff preferred.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER—A FIRST CLASS workman can find a permanent position in a city 30 miles south of Chicago; apply, with references to AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY, 167 Lake-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH FOR HORSE shoeing and jobbing work. Apply at 34 Thirteenth-st., near State.

WANTED—AT 346 STATE-ST., A FIRST-class journeyman nailer.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS WAGON MAKERS to go to Wisconsin. Inquire of ALEX. GAMMON & SON, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER, TO GO INTO the country. Call at 178 st., and enter at 2d door. TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, 8 PAINTers, at 1 Dearborn Park. Steady and first-class hands need apply.

WANTED—CARPENTER, TO TRIM INSIDE of house. 1 DEARBORN PARK.

WANTED—A PICTURE FRAME MOULDER JOHN C. HAAS & CO., 44 and 78 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAINTER TO GO to the country. Address, with terms, box 1, 743, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAINTER, AT 56 Monday, at 8 o'clock. E. T. SMITH & CO., 54 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH, AT 68 West Lake-st., near Canal.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—3 GOOD OUTSIDE CARPENTERS. Apply at 56 South Green-st. Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A WORKING JEWELLER, AT R. M. JOHNSON'S, 123 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO SHOEMAKERS—A YOUNG man who understands fitting stock, a 2 to make himself generally useful in shop; factory, 326 West Twelfth-st. QUERK, HALL & KING.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGESMITH, AND workman, one who understands wheels and gearing; at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWISS (UNmarried) 25 a store, or as waiter. Is willing to do anything to learn the trade. Address, for three days, M C, 441 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a country wholesale house; hard work no objection; first-class reference. Address P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; employment of some kind; would prefer learning some trade. Address E 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as salesman in a lumber yard; has had 18 years experience in this city. Best of reference furnished. Inquire at Room No. 6 Walker-st., at 7:30 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR salesman in a lumber yard; has had 18 years experience in this city. Best of reference furnished. Inquire at Room No. 6 Walker-st., at 7:30 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE (UNmarried), to live in a basement and take care of house, or would work in store; can give good reference. Address W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, where he can make himself generally useful; has a good knowledge of bookkeeping and writes a good penman; can give good reference. Address WM. SAVES, 666 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT accountant, to keep a set of books after business hours; reference moderate. References unexceptionable. Address G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in a retail dry goods store, one well acquainted with a store of other business. Best of reference given. Would like to engage about the 1st of May. Address FRANCIS, 539 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL book keeper and accountant, who has leisure hours. Books to audit. Address J. B. G., 81 Illinois-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as florist, gardener, who has had practice in several European countries at his profession. Address W 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter. Address S. GOLDSTON, 163 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL carpenter foreman; understands all branches of the business. Can be seen at 160 West Van Buren-st. Best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED MAN, AN English man, as gardener; thoroughly understands the cultivation of flower, kitchen, and fruit; kitchen garden, shrubbery forcing, laying out of grounds, lawns, &c. Address, one week, P. C., 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO OWNERS AND Architects—I want a foreman-ship on some new church or large business building, where my ability to stone is used, as I am a practical stonecutter and mason. I have had 6 years' practice in New York City, and Milwaukee, Wis., housing and contracting. I can give good reference. Address Robert MCKELVEY, 807 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN married man; have had two years experience in a bank, first-class with blind factory; can do mortising machine, rip saw, finish sash, doors and blinds; is willing to make himself useful. Wages not so much an object as a good steady place. Address, A 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOSS BRICKLAYers—By a young man aged 26, as improver. No wages not expected. Address, for five days, T 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN AS blacksmith and shoer and jobber, or as shoer on wages or percentage; can bring with him a first-class business, and good city reference. Address A 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOSS BRICKLAYers—By a young man aged 26, as improver. No wages not expected. Address, for five days, T 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN AS blacksmith and shoer and jobber, or as shoer on wages or percentage; can bring with him a first-class business, and good city reference. Address A 79, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY man, with good references, wants a situation as coachman, or to drive a team. Address G U M, 540 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate, at current rates. JAMES A. ROWLES, 61 Hubbard-court.

$30,000 TO LOAN, AT 8 AND 10 PER cent, in sums of $5,000 or more, for a term of years, on city real estate; also $10,000 to loan for one year on good buildings with favorable leases. H. LOEW, 311 Wabash-av.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CHICAGO securities for long or short time at current rates. H. LOEW, 311 Wabash-av.

$80,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate; most any amount; one $30,000, one $8,000 ready for sale, secured by second worth; real estate near hand TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 605 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR GOOD wages. Apply immediately at 279 Thirty-first-st., near State.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, WHO UNDERstand the hair work thoroughly, and can come well recommended; those that understand their business can have steady work and good wages. Call at 91 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PARTY TO CANVASS the city, by sample; good dressmaker preferred. Address W 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, ABOUT 22 YEARS of age, to make herself useful in and can come Reference required. MRS. A. M. DAGGETT, 660 Wabash-av.

WANTED — WET-NURSE. IMMEDIATELY. Call from 2 to 9 a. m. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY AT 939 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A LADY COPYIST AND CORRespondent. Address P 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN WOMAN (MARRIED preferred), to live in a basement and take care of house and children. Call at No. 15 Rudolph-court.

WANTED—WET NURSE; A PERMANENT place for a year or more. Apply in person, or by mail, at 17 Honore-st.

WANTED—TWENTY BALLET LADIES AND five people for variety business. Apply at 10 o'clock Monday morning to MRS. HALL, Continental, 508 State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply at 102 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. At 65 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—IN RESTAURANT, TWO GIRLS to wash dishes. Apply in rear of 224 East Washington-st., Monday morning early.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply to day at 193 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 31 CENTRE-AV.

WANTED—A GIRL, AT 252 WEST MONROE-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN and up-stairs work; good wages will be paid. Apply at 1070 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN doing general housework in a small private family. Call at 837 West Tyler-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 12 OR 14 YEARS OF age, to take care of children. 659 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, to wait on table. Apply at 708 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK; WILL be good wages if well suited. 30 May-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, for a small boarding house; good wages paid. Apply at 27, corner of Erie and Kingsbury-sts., North Side.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL TO DO general housework; good wages given, at 45 North Carpenter-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework. Apply at No. 618 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, AT NO. 329 West Adams-st., for kitchen and second work; wages from $3 to $4 per week. A girl to take care of children and assist in housework. Between Aberdeen-st. and Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private boarding-house, at 131 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, in a small family. Apply at 1224 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK FOR A FAMILY of three; at 201 Hoyne-st., corner Van Buren-st. Apply at upper front door.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIAble girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. Apply at 97 Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. MRS. SCHARLI, former Twenty-seventh-st. and Wallace-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMily. Apply to do general housework. Apply at 47 South May-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 624 Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; wages $4 per week. Apply at 1 Honore-st., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS old, to do light housework; one who can go home to sleep preferred. Apply, with references, 214 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; good references required. Apply at 1224 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK FOR A FAMILY of three; at 201 Hoyne-st., corner Van Buren-st. Apply at upper front door.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIAble girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. Apply at 97 Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. MRS. SCHARLI, former Twenty-seventh-st. and Wallace-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMily. Apply to do general housework. Apply at 47 South May-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 624 Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; wages $4 per week. Apply at 1 Honore-st., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, AT 104½ TWELFTH-ST.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM girl, for private boarding house. Inquire at 540 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 47 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 47 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing. Apply at 585 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, AND cook. Apply, to-day or Monday, at 159 Park-av. West-side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 303 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 672 West Randolph-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—A GIRL, EITHER WHITE OR colored, for general housework, at 14 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 30 East Erie-st., corner of Kingsbury.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a family of two. Apply at 14 North Halsted-st., after 9 a. m., for three days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call Monday, at 58 Twenty-eighth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 131 South Peoria-st., Monday a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 322 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD, TO live in a family to look after children. Inquire on Monday, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at 559 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 164 Eggn-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR COUNTRY AND city, tents and vessels. 80 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be a good cook and understand plain. 234 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, FOR BOARDing house; two for private families; good wages given. Apply at 1 Union Park-court.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl from 15 to 17 years old; opportunity offered such as one can have a good home where there is no other children. Address 163 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at No. 19 Congress-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING, IRONing and chamber work. Apply at 100 Ashland-av., Bryan Mooney-st.

WANTED—100 GIRLS IMMEDIATELY, FOR hotels, laundries, restaurants boarding-houses and private families. House and country furnished that that is the office to procure first class situations. Best of reference required, and highest wages paid. No. 19 West Monroe-st., STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—AT 25 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A middle aged woman, colored preferred; to a tidy, faithful one a good home and liberal wages will be given.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Inquire 1 to 2 p. m. 1 Dearborn Park.

WANTED—A DINING ROOM GIRLS, TWAS-woman and 1 scrub girl, at the Lewis House 103 Wabash-av, between Madison and Monroe-sts Some but first class dining rooms girls need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; wages no object. Apply at 1315 Indiana-av.

WANTED—CAUTUS HAT-SEWERS EXPERIenced hands; also a for woman in fat and frame manufactory; 186 South State-st., 3 flights up.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SOUTH SIDE FOR general housework in a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 400 Michigan-av

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other as second girl; will wait on table Apply at 469 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other as second girl; 977 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT the SOUTHERN HOTEL, corner Clark and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK 325 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 546 Michigan-av.

WANTED—20 GIRLS, NO FEES, AT MRS. PATCH'S, 1353 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND SECOND-GIRL. Apply, Monday morning from 10 to 12, at 319 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF A small family. Call Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 119 South Hoyne-st., near Monroe.

WANTED—AT NO. 11 NORTH GREEN-ST., a good girl to do general house work.

WANTED—A SECOND-GIRL. GOOD REFERences required. Apply, on Monday, at 622 Wabash-av

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 1222 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Call at 328 South Morgan-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT 194 Michigan-av.; Commercial Dining Hall

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; good German preferred. Call at 162 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; a girl to take care of children; must bring good references. Inquire at 17 Florida-court.

WANTED—AT 1035 STATE-ST., UP-STAIRS, a good girl; good wages will be paid; call Monday.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS TO RUN SEWING MAchines; light work; only expert operators need apply. No. 189 West Erie-st., between Curtis and May-sts.

WANTED—A MILLINERY GIRL WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly. Apply at 425 South Halsted-st., corner Bunker.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS, OR A GOOD hand to finish coats. Apply at 254 Throop-st., between Taylor and Twelfth.

WANTED—GIRL TO RUN SINGER MACHINE for plain sewing. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 364 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD DRESS MAKERS. Apply at No. 27 East Polk-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, TO work at dressmaking. Apply, Monday, at 124 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD, FIRST-CLASS MILlinists, to go into the country. Apply immediately to CAGE BRO. & CO., corner Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD OPERATORS ON SINGER or Wheeler & Wilson machines, to work on shirts and overalls. Apply to H. SHERMAN & CO., 120 West Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS. Apply at 587 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WHITE-SHIRT makers, to work in shop and at home. 122 West Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED—A LADY OPERATOR ON THE Howe sewing machine; cloth and fine leather. Apply at 236 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE MAKers, girls to learn. Apply at 141 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESS MAKERS, at 70 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—WELL-KNOWN MILLINER, TO take entire charge of millinery department; also an experienced cloak cutter. HUTCHINS, PALMER & CO., 115 to 121 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW CACTUS HATS. A. A. TURNER, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX GOOD DRESS MAKERS (NONE but those of good character need apply). Inquire of Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. MRS. WILCOX, 1051 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR TO DO PLAIN sewing. Apply to-day at 1124 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 GIRLS TO LEARN TO MAKE cartage cushions, at 146 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SIX GOOD DRESS MAKERS AND embroidering, also machine hands, at 921 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD SEWING GIRLS, IMMEDIately. A. G. BOWNS & CO., 824 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 176 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., A girl to sew on machine; understands cutting children's clothing, and Singer machine.

WANTED—LADIES TO TAKE TO THEIR homes to work; the undersigned cutting children's clothing. MRS. LEVY, 1 Dearborn Park.

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN THE LOOM; good wages while learning. Apply at 1 Dearborn Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK; WILL be good wages if well suited. 30 May-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, for a small boarding house; good wages paid. Apply at 27, corner of Erie and Kingsbury-sts., North Side.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL TO DO general housework; good wages given, at 45 North Carpenter-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework. Apply at No. 618 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, AT NO. 329 West Adams-st., for kitchen and second work; wages from $3 to $4 per week. A girl to take care of children and assist in housework. Between Aberdeen-st. and Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private boarding-house, at 131 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, in a small family. Apply at 1224 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK FOR A FAMILY of three; at 201 Hoyne-st., corner Van Buren-st. Apply at upper front door.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIAble girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. Apply at 97 Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. MRS. SCHARLI, former Twenty-seventh-st. and Wallace-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMily. Apply to do general housework. Apply at 47 South May-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 624 Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; wages $4 per week. Apply at 1 Honore-st., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, AT 104½ TWELFTH-ST.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM girl, for private boarding house. Inquire at 540 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 47 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 47 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing. Apply at 585 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, AND cook. Apply, to-day or Monday, at 159 Park-av. West-side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 303 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 672 West Randolph-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—A GIRL, EITHER WHITE OR colored, for general housework, at 14 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 30 East Erie-st., corner of Kingsbury.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a family of two. Apply at 14 North Halsted-st., after 9 a. m., for three days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call Monday, at 58 Twenty-eighth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 131 South Peoria-st., Monday a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 322 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD, TO live in a family to look after children. Inquire on Monday, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at 559 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 164 Eggn-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR COUNTRY AND city, tents and vessels. 80 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be a good cook and understand plain. 234 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, FOR BOARDing house; two for private families; good wages given. Apply at 1 Union Park-court.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl from 15 to 17 years old; opportunity offered such as one can have a good home where there is no other children. Address 163 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at No. 19 Congress-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING, IRONing and chamber work. Apply at 100 Ashland-av., Bryan Mooney-st.

WANTED—100 GIRLS IMMEDIATELY, FOR hotels, laundries, resort sate boarding-houses and private families. House and country furnished that that is the office to procure first class situations. Best of reference required, and highest wages paid. No. 19 West Monroe-st., STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—AT 25 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A middle aged woman, colored preferred; to a tidy, faithful one a good home and liberal wages will be given.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Inquire 1 to 2 p. m. 1 Dearborn Park.

WANTED—A DINING ROOM GIRLS, TWAS-woman and 1 scrub girl, at the Lewis House 103 Wabash-av, between Madison and Monroe-sts Some but first class dining rooms girls need apply.

W

REAL ESTATE.

Prices and Prospects of Property Near the City Limits, North South, and West.

Prices and Changes on Wabash and Michigan Avenues, and Lake Street.

When the City Will Be Rebuilt---Enormous Values of City Real Estate.

Increasing Activity in the Market---Transfers for the Week.

Nothing could be more significant of the confidence of Eastern capitalists in the value of Chicago residence property than the fact that the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company have just made a loan of $60,000 on property adjoining the north end of Lincoln Park, and just north of the city limits. The significance of this is, of course, not in the amount of money loaned, but in the fact that the Connecticut Mutual is one of the most conservative institutions in the United States, and may well be regarded as a fair example of conservative opinion in regard to the stability of values of even the suburban property of Chicago. It is, of course, not to be inferred that the Connecticut Mutual Company, or any other money lenders or investors, think more of property in that part of the suburbs than of ground at equal distances from the business centre in other directions. In fact, the most popular opinion is that suburban ground in the southern, and particularly in the southwestern suburbs, is likely to advance more in value than in any other direction during the next year. But to show that the Connecticut Mutual Company are not mistaken in their views of the values in that particular locality, it may be mentioned that a lot on Diversey street, half way between Clark street and the lake shore, was sold, a few days ago, for $126 per front foot. The price before the fire was $100 per front foot. This sale is a fair criterion of the advance in values of the best residence property in that quarter of the suburbs since a year ago. The advance in that direction, however, is confined mainly to property near the lake shore. The cheaper property west of Clark street the same distance north has not advanced; and farther south, where the building was destroyed by the fire, is yet considerably depreciated from the values of twelve months ago. If the projected Evanston Narrow Gauge Railroad is built, it will, of course, have the effect to increase the value of all the property adjacent to its line from the city limits northward, while the Lake Shore Drive will, of course, help to move the best residence quarter of the North Division to the north of Lincoln Park.

A general survey of the business being done in buying and selling property adjacent to the old city limits, both inside and outside of that line, we should say that the greatest activity was toward the southwest. Mr. S. J. Walker, who owns more land than any other man in Chicago, has been offering great inducements to manufacturers to locate in his "Canalport Addition," and has succeeded in attracting some of the most extensive manufacturing establishments of the city to that quarter, on the west side of the South Branch. On the south side of the South Branch, and along the line of the extension of the Archer Avenue Railway, which will be built in the spring, several new and extensive manufacturing establishments have recently been established, while a large number of men are going to the south bank of the South Branch of the river, some distance east of Reuben street, the new works of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company are to be built in the same vicinity, and the new cotton mill near Brighton will be in operation this spring. Altogether, things there are carrying a great population in that direction to find houses.

A few instances of the demand for this class of property may be mentioned as follows:

The south half of Block No. 4 in Moore's Subdivision of Section 30, being five acres, owned by Leavitt, Laughton, Moore, and Campbell streets, was sold a few weeks ago for $6,000 additional on the price paid for the same property just about a year ago.

Block 58, being 10 acres, in Section 19, and bounded by Lawrence, Hermitage, Lincoln, and Iglehart streets, was sold less than a year ago for $10,000. The purchaser subdivided it into 100 lots, and during the last two months sold over thirty of them at prices ranging from $500 to $700 each, and will, at that rate, clear at least $20,000 on his purchase. All the lots have been sold to mechanics, who are preparing to build, and over a dozen cottages will be erected on the block within the next two months.

We might give a number of similar instances, not only in that vicinity, but on the south side of the South Branch, but these show the tendency of the ground in the immediate vicinity of these great manufacturing establishments. It will not, of course, command as high prices as though it were to become residence property, but, even if used exclusively for manufacturing purposes, must soon command much higher prices than at present. The importance of these new manufacturing establishments on the growth of the city can only be estimated by remembering the fact that the great populations of European cities is due to their manufacturing industries than to their commercial importance in any other respect. If we look to England, we find that the two most important ports of Bristol, with 182,854 inhabitants; Hull, 150,112; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 128,150, and Portsmouth, 113,264, are far surpassed by many purely industrial cities as Leeds, with 259,201 inhabitants; Sheffield, 239,947, and Wolverhampton, 153 665. So in America we find Newark, with a rising to 110,000 without any commerce, and wholly manufacturing, and Brooklyn, with a rising to 196,000 by the same influence, while Baltimore has made no progress, and New Orleans less to some. Even the great port of Liverpool, of which we hear so much, is almost equalled in population by the manufacturing cities of which we have little. Thus Liverpool has 493,816; Manchester, 339,164; Birmingham, 344,545.

OUTLYING AVENUES.

South of the city limits there is more in demand than it was a few weeks ago. People begin to recognize the fact that the whole population of the South Division has been pushed forward by the fire, and that to find the accommodations they had a year ago, it will require that the entire area be built up as densely as it was with as good buildings, and as thickly, as they are now to Thirty-fifth street. A number of lots on Michigan avenue, Wabash, Prairie avenue, and from Forty-fifth to Forty-fifth streets, have changed hands within the last ten days at advances of from 6 to 10 per cent on the prices paid a week ago.

PRICES AND CHANGES ON WABASH AND MICHIGAN AVENUES.

The prices of ground on Wabash avenue, between, say, Madison street and Peck court, have advanced during the last month from 15 to 25 per cent, and at least one sale has been made in which a lot near Van Buren street, which was bought four weeks ago for $1,000 per front foot, was re-sold a few days ago for $1,200.

South of Peck court and as far as Twelfth street, there has also been an advance, but not so great as that between Peck court and Twelfth street to, say, Twentieth street, there has been no advance at all, but business is pushing northward along the Wabash, while the Lake Shore Drive will, of course, help to move the best residence quarter of the North Division to the north of Lincoln Park.

The change of vehicles and the increasing number of shops on the south side distance from Madison street to Twenty-second, make it evident that within a very few years Wabash avenue will be to Chicago what Broadway is to New York.

Michigan avenue will never have such throngs of people, nor such busy retail shops, but it is a magnificent site for the finest class of stores. Washington street to Park place, has become business property, and for that use will be nearly as valuable as Wabash. Indeed, for business purposes it will be worth four or five times as much as it ever was for residences.

South of Eighteenth street, Michigan avenue retains its character as the most "aristocratic" street in the city.

A notable instance of this difference may be seen in the recent trade made by the Second Presbyterian Church for the north-west corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. It will be remembered that about a year ago this society bought 100 feet on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street, intending then to build their new church there. The price they paid then, was $600 per front foot. Recently, they have found that the Wabash avenue property was getting to be too much of a business thoroughfare to be suitable for a church. They have, therefore, just made a trade for the lot of the same size, on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue, and they paid, and paid a difference of $70 per front foot in favor of the Michigan avenue front. The two lots adjoin at the rear, and they hold their south front on Twentieth street, this trade would show that Michigan avenue property is worth five hundred dollars per foot more at that distance south than Wabash avenue property. We believe, however, that in five years Wabash avenue property, at that distance south, will be worth considerably the most.

GREAT LAKE STREET.

The owners of property on Lake street, and particularly that part of it east of Dearborn, realize that they cannot reasonably expect to draw any kind of business to that quarter of the wholesale trade, and are therefore offering inducements to the jobbers in the various lines of goods, but particularly in the grocery, the iron, the stove, and leather dealers, and all similar departments of the wholesale trade. In some instances, first-class stores and building, and others under contract to be built, are being rented at less than half the prices paid in the same neighborhood before the fire. The owners of property in all that district are determined to have the wholesale trade in there, and will undoubtedly succeed, as their "arguments" are of an extremely convincing kind.

WHEN THE CITY WILL BE RESTORED.

It is estimated that in one year from the date of the fire, fifty thousand people will be living on the South Division who have been burned out by the fire, and that to find the accommodations they had a year ago, it will require that the entire area be built up as densely as it was with as good buildings, and as thickly, as they are now to Thirty-fifth street. A number of lots on Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, and Indiana, from Forty-fifth to Forty-fifth streets, have changed hands within the last ten days at advances of from 6 to 10 per cent on the prices paid a week ago.

PRICES AND CHANGES ON WABASH AND MICHIGAN AVENUES.

The prices of ground on Wabash avenue, between, say, Madison street and Peck court, have advanced during the last month from 15 to 25 per cent, and at least one sale has been made in which a lot near Van Buren street, which was bought four weeks ago for $1,000 per front foot, was re-sold a few days ago for $1,200.

South of Peck court and as far as Twelfth street, there has also been an advance, but not so great as that between Peck court and Twelfth street to, say, Twentieth street, there has been no advance at all, but business is pushing northward along the Wabash, while the Lake Shore Drive will, of course, help to move the best residence quarter of the North Division to the north of Lincoln Park.

The change of vehicles and the increasing number of shops on the south side distance from Madison street to Twenty-second, make it evident that within a very few years Wabash avenue will be to Chicago what Broadway is to New York.

Michigan avenue will never have such throngs of people, nor such busy retail shops, but it is a magnificent site for the finest class of stores. Washington street to Park place, has become business property, and for that use will be nearly as valuable as Wabash. Indeed, for business purposes it will be worth four or five times as much as it ever was for residences.

South of Eighteenth street, Michigan avenue retains its character as the most "aristocratic" street in the city.

A notable instance of this difference may be seen in the recent trade made by the Second Presbyterian Church for the north-west corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. It will be remembered that about a year ago this society bought 100 feet on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street, intending then to build their new church there. The price they paid then, was $600 per front foot. Recently, they have found that the Wabash avenue property was getting to be too much of a business thoroughfare to be suitable for a church. They have, therefore, just made a trade for the lot of the same size, on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue, and they paid, and paid a difference of $70 per front foot in favor of the Michigan avenue front. The two lots adjoin at the rear, and they hold their south front on Twentieth street, this trade would show that Michigan avenue property is worth five hundred dollars per foot more at that distance south than Wabash avenue property. We believe, however, that in five years Wabash avenue property, at that distance south, will be worth considerably the most.

GREAT LAKE STREET.

The owners of property on Lake street, and particularly that part of it east of Dearborn, realize that they cannot reasonably expect to draw any kind of business to that quarter of the wholesale trade, and are therefore offering inducements to the jobbers in the various lines of goods, but particularly in the grocery, the iron, the stove, and leather dealers, and all similar departments of the wholesale trade. In some instances, first-class stores and building, and others under contract to be built, are being rented at less than half of